MODULE B

"PROVIDING QURAN & ARABIC LEARNING ONE STEP AT A TIME"

TAJWEED ASSIST

IMPROVING RECITATION

BY SADIYYA UMM JALEEL
IJAAZAH: TUHFATUL ATFAL

Tajweed Assist
Improving Recitation

Completed February 2021/Rajab 1442 Hijri

Cover Design & Publishing: Sadiyya Umm Jaleel
Published 2021, 2nd Edition 2025

Makhaarij Illustrations: Razaandesigns
Razaandesigns@gmail.com

Copyright © December 2025 by Sadiyya Umm Jaleel, USA

Visit https://www.amazon.com/dp/B0GBK5BK5B to purchase. Meanwhile, permission is granted for non-commercial sharing and printing. Distribution of the complete work in eBook format is allowed, provided that this copyright notice and full attribution remain intact. Any other reproduction, distribution, or transmission of any part of this publication in any form or by any means, including commercial use, without the prior written permission of the copyright owner, is prohibited. For sales contact, learningquranseries@icloud.com.

Formatted, published, and edited by:
Sadiyya Umm Jaleel

وَٱتَّقُواْ ٱللَّهَ ۖ وَيُعَلِّمُكُمُ ٱللَّهُ ۗ وَٱللَّهُ بِكُلِّ شَىْءٍ عَلِيمٌ
So fear Allah; and Allah teaches you.
And Allah is the All-Knower of each and everything. 2:282

All rights reserved.
ISBN 9798261948391

Welcome to the Learning Quran Series

The Learning Quran Series provides a rich and meaningful core curriculum that bridges the gap for beginners, building proficient readers one step at a time. As Ibn Shihab az Zuhri mentioned: "Whoever aims to acquire knowledge all at once, it will leave him all at once. Instead, knowledge should be acquired over the passage of days and nights. These unique core modules may well be achieved in as little as 3 years. This may be accomplished by way of 4 core modules:

- **Module 1 Arabic Essentials, "Learn to Read and Write," equips the learner with the skills necessary to read and write Arabic in 15 lessons. All vocabulary words are from the Quran.**
- **Module 2 Literacy Enrichment, "Become an Effective Reader-Workbook Coach," is designed to enhance reading and writing proficiency. Moreover, this workbook is complete with interactive lessons that acquaint the learner with the Quran, its symbols, the rules of stopping, and more!**
- **Module 3 Nouns, "Grammar & Word Acquisition" introduces the learner to nouns that are highly frequent in the Quran. Each lesson is introduced by a brief grammar explanation accompanied by a series of sight words. Upon completion, learners will acquire 60% of the vocabulary in the Quran.**
- **Module 4 Verbs, "Grammar & Word Acquisition" introduces the learner to the verb types I-X. Lessons are tailored to teach verb conjugation straightforwardly. Upon completion, learners will have acquired 20% of the Quran's vocabulary, and, combined with Module 3, this accounts for 80% of the Quran's high-frequency words.**
- **Module B, Tajweed Assist "Improving Recitation" Reducing enunciation and recitation errors – An Easy Guide to the Basics! Summarizing the basics of Tajweed with appealing color images.**

Upon successful completion, the learner will be able to read and write Arabic, recite the Quran more skillfully, and achieve 80%-word retention of the Quran vocabulary. Allah is the granter of all success.

"PROVIDING QURAN & ARABIC LEARNING ONE STEP AT A TIME."

Introduction

All praise is for Allah, we praise Him and seek His help and forgiveness. We seek refuge in Allah from the evil of ourselves and our actions. Whomsoever Allah guides cannot be led astray. Whomsoever Allah misguides; none can guide him. I bear witness that none has the right to be worshipped except Allah, alone without any partner, and that Muhammad is His slave and Messenger.

Dedication

To those eager to learn the science of Tajweed.

Acknowledgments

I want to give special thanks to all the teachers who helped me learn this lofty science. May Allah bless and elevate them. Aameen

Opening

Abdullah bin Masood said: “The Prophet (ﷺ) said to me, 'Recite to me." I said, "O Allah's Messenger (ﷺ), shall I recite (the Quran) to you while it has been revealed to you?" He said, "Yes." So, I recited Soorah An-Nisaa, but when I recited the Verse: 'How (will it be) then when We bring from each nation a witness, and We bring you (O Muhammad) as a witness against these people.' (4.41) He said, "Enough for the present." I looked at him and behold! His eyes were overflowing with tears’”.

اقْرَأْ عَلَىَّ ". قُلْتُ يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ آقْرَأُ عَلَيْكَ وَعَلَيْكَ أُنْزِلَ قَالَ " نَعَمْ ". فَقَرَأْتُ سُورَةَ النِّسَاءِ حَتَّى أَتَيْتُ إِلَى هَذِهِ الآيَةِ {فَكَيْفَ إِذَا جِئْنَا مِنْ كُلِّ أُمَّةٍ بِشَهِيدٍ وَجِئْنَا بِكَ عَلَى هَؤُلاَءِ شَهِيدًا} قَالَ " حَسْبُكَ الآنَ ". فَالْتَفَتُّ إِلَيْهِ فَإِذَا عَيْنَاهُ تَذْرِفَانِ.

Notice how the Quran affected them. This narration confirms the beauty of their recitation, understanding, and implementation of the Quran. The Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) and his companions are our examples. We should strive to be like them in all aspects of our lives. They were the best at the application, understanding, and recitation of Allah's book.

Moreover, Aishah, may Allah be pleased with her, narrated that the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) said: "The one who recites the Quran and is proficient with it, then he is with the noble and blessed Angels, and the one who recites it, and it is difficult for him, then he gets two rewards."

"الَّذِي يَقْرَأُ الْقُرْآنَ وَهُوَ مَاهِرٌ بِهِ مَعَ السَّفَرَةِ الْكِرَامِ الْبَرَرَةِ وَالَّذِي يَقْرَؤُهُ قَالَ هِشَامٌ وَهُوَ شَدِيدٌ عَلَيْهِ قَالَ شُعْبَةُ وَهُوَ عَلَيْهِ شَاقٌّ فَلَهُ أَجْرَانِ."

This narration proves to us that we are rewarded for reciting the Book of Allah. It also highlights the greater reward in becoming a proficient reciter; that is, reciting with skill and accuracy. This is an endeavor worth working towards. Therefore, let us strive to eliminate our errors and enhance our recitation. This book serves as a primer for learning Tajweed.

Objective

The objective of this book is for learners to become better acquainted with the sciences of Tajweed and become better reciters of the Quran.

Obtaining the objective

- Read, read, read! At this point, you should be reading the Quran daily, be fluent, and not be confused by the letters or vowels.
- It is vital to study, practice, and apply the concepts and rules in each lesson as you complete them.
- Focus on learning the concepts contained in the lessons. Train yourself to enunciate the letters correctly.
- It is good practice to recite, then return to the section you read and recall the Tajweed rules in that section.
- Word meanings have not been included, for meanings refer to Module 3 Grammar and Word Acquisition, Nouns, and Module 4 Grammar and Word Acquisition, Verbs, to achieve 80% of the vocabulary in the Quran and gain an overall advantage in the Arabic language.
- This module takes about 1 year to complete.
- Remember, Tajweed is a science that takes time. Books are *only* a means of learning the fruits of Tajweed. A qualified teacher, combined with extensive training, practice, repetition, listening, reviewing, and studying, is required.
- Maintain a habit of listening to Reciters such as Menshawi, Husary, Ibraheim al Adkhaar, and Hudhayfi.
- Establish a personal commitment to learn Tajweed. I ask Allah that you benefit by way of this book and that Allah keep you firm upon His religion and guidance. Aameen

Uniqueness of this course

- All examples are real and have been extracted from the Quran with a focus on Tawheed.
- This module incorporates the Names of Allah to teach, remind, and maintain the belief system of the Muslims while studying.
- Written with a large font and designed with tables that assist learners' needs.
- Tajweed Assist is a fantastic reference guide.
- Contains custom-made illustrations designed by a Tajweed specialist.

Contact

Please direct any questions, comments, corrections, or concerns to: learningquranseries@icloud.com.

Instagram

LearningQuranSeries

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

قُلْ أُوحِيَ إِلَيَّ أَنَّهُ ٱسْتَمَعَ نَفَرٌ مِّنَ ٱلْجِنِّ فَقَالُوٓاْ إِنَّا سَمِعْنَا قُرْءَانًا عَجَبًا

Say (ﷺ): "It has been revealed to me that a group of jinn listened (to this Quraan). They said: 'Verily! We have heard a wonderful Recital (this Quraan)!" 72:1

سِلسِلَة تَعلَّمُ القُرآن الكَرِيم

Learning Quran Series

Module 5 Tajweed Assist

"Improving Recitation"

Contents

Unit 1 The Makhraj of the Letters

Introduction Tajweed Defined P12
Lesson 1 Recitation Modes & Errors P13
Lesson 2 Recitation Etiquette P15
Lesson 3 Five Places of Speech Articulation: Intro P17
Lesson 4 Five Places of Speech Articulation: (الجَوف) The Hollow Area of the Mouth & Throat P22
Lesson 5 Places of Speech Articulation: (الحَلق) The Throat P26
Lesson 6 Places of Speech Articulation (اللِّسَان) Intro & Section 1: The Back of the Tongue (ق/ك) P31
Lesson 7 Places of Speech Articulation (اللِّسَان) Section 2: The Middle of the Tongue (ش/ي/ج) P35
Lesson 8 Places of Speech Articulation (اللِّسَان) Section 3: The Sides of the Tongue (ض/ل) P39
Lesson 9 Places of Speech Articulation (اللِّسَان) Section 4: The Tip of the Tongue (ن/ر) P44
Lesson 10 Places of Speech Articulation(اللِّسَان) P48
Section 4: The Tip of the Tongue (ت/د/ط)
Lesson 11 Places of Speech Articulation (اللِّسَان) P52
Section 4: The Tip of the Tongue (ص/س/ز)
Lesson 12 Places of Speech Articulation (اللِّسَان) P56

Section 4: The Tip of the Tongue (ظ/ذ/ث)
Lesson 13 Places of Speech Articulation (الشَّفَتَان) P60
The Two Lips
Lesson 14 Places of Speech Articulation (الخَيشُوم) P66
The Nasal Passage

Unit 2 Letter Qualities

Introduction Letter Characteristics (الصِّفَات) P68
Articulating Letters Properly
Lesson 1 Letter Qualities **without** Opposites P69
Lesson 2 Letter Qualities **with** Opposites P71
Lesson 3 Letter Qualities **with** Opposites P72
Elevation/Lowness
Lesson 4 Letter Qualities **with** Opposites P73
Adhesion/Separation
Lesson 5 Letter Qualities **with** Opposites P74
Apparent/Whisper
Lesson 6 Letter Qualities **with** Opposites P75
Softness/Moderation/Strength
Lesson 7 Understanding Permanent Letter Qualities (الغُنَّة) The Nasalization P77
Lesson 8 Understanding Permanent Letter Qualities (القَلقَلَة) The Vibration P78
Lesson 9 Understanding Permanent Letter Qualities (التَّفخِيم و التَرقِيق) Heavy/Light (ر) P79

Unit 3 The Element of Lengthening

The Element of Lengthening/Mudood
Lesson 1 Joined/Separated (مُنفَصِل/مُتَّصِل) P81

Lesson 2 Light Form/Intensified (مُثَقَّل/مُخَفَّف) P82
Lesson 3 The Independent Letters (الحَرُوف المُقَطَعَة) P83
Lesson 4 The Connecting Medd (مَدُّ الصِلَة) & P85
Madd Exposed to Sukoon (المَدُ العَارِض للسكون)

Unit 4 The Aspects of Merging

Lesson 1 The Aspects of Merging - Intro & Qalb P86
Rules of Noon Saakinah and Tanween (قَلب)
Lesson 2 The Aspects of Merging -Idghaam P87
Rules of Noon Saakinah and Tanween (الإدغَام)
Lesson 3 The Aspects of Merging - Ithaar P88
Rules of Noon Saakinah and Tanween (الإظهَار)
Lesson 4 The Aspects of Merging - Ikhfaa P89
Rules of Noon Saakinah and Tanween (الإخفَاء)
Lesson 5 The Aspects of Merging P91
Rules of Meem Saakinah
Lesson 6 Other Aspects of Merging P93
Idghaam of *Close Proximities* (الإدغَام المُتَقَارِبَين)
Idghaam of *Two Identical Letters* (الإدغَام المِثلَين)
Idghaam of *Two Similar Letters* (الإدغَام المُتَجَانِسَين)
Bonus Lessons Unique Rules in *Some* Words P95
Information Lesson - Mnemonics P96
Expansion – Medd Scenarios P97
Noon-Qutni - Explanation Bonus P98

Learning Quran Series - Module 5 Tajweed Assist
"Improving Recitation"

Module 5 Tajweed Assist

Introduction

Definition: Tajweed (التَّجوِيد) means to make something good, coming from the verb (جَوَّدَ) with a synonym of (حَسَّنَ). It has the following meanings:

- To make good/well/better.
- To control (by way of improvement).
- To perfect something.
- To beautify (by embellishment/adding details).

Hence, to be as close as possible to the perfection of recitation of the Quran when it pertains to:

- Knowing and applying the characteristics of the letters,
  - Such as the letters of elevation (خ ص ض ط ظ غ ق).
- Knowing and applying the articulation points of the letters,
  - Such as the letter (ح), which comes from the middle of the throat.
- Elongating the long vowels,
  - Lengthening the long vowels (for two *counts* or more).
- Knowing the rules of stopping,
  - Like reciting with Medd when stopping on Fathah Tanween. Refer to Module 2 Literacy Enrichment to learn the rules of stopping.

Assignment: Review this lesson 3 times this week.

Unit 1 - Lesson 1

Recitation Modes & Errors

The Quran must be recited with Tarteel (التَرتِيل), which means making every letter clear and observing the rules of Tajweed. This was ordered in Soorah al-Muzammil 73:4 to recite the Quran (aloud) in a slow, pleasant tone and style. See the table below:

Modes of Quran Recitation Speeds	
• Slow, calm, deliberate recitation without exaggeration.	التَّحقِيق
• Medium speed of recitation, neither too fast nor too slow.	التَّدوِير
• Fast, hurried recitation; still reciting clearly.	الحَدر

Next, we will learn about recitation errors.

Two types of recitation errors:

1. The apparent errors alter the meaning. Every reader must be corrected. (لَحنٌ جَلِي).
2. The concealed errors are from the detailed (hidden) aspects of Tajweed. These errors are corrected with trained reciters. (لَحنٌ خَفيٌ).

Note: It is best to begin studying Tajweed with the apparent aspects rather than the hidden, since only those trained can identify and correct the concealed errors. A more detailed example follows.

(لَحنٌ خَفيٌ) The Concealed Error	(لَحنٌ جَلِي) The Apparent Error
This mistake involves embellishing the recitation of the Quran and does not change the meaning; it should be avoided if possible. Examples of the hidden mistakes are: • Not making Idgham. • Not making Ikhfah. • Not making Idgham of similar letters. • Not making Ithaar. • Not puckering the lips for Dammah.	This mistake concerns vowels, letters, and words. Much of which changes the meaning and must be avoided by all reciters of the Quran. Examples of the apparent mistakes are: ✓ Swapping letters: Saying (ث) rather than (ش), or (ف) rather than (ق). ✓ Swapping vowels: Reading Kasrah (ِ) instead of Fathah (َ). ✓ Making the short vowels long. ✓ Making the long vowels short. ✓ Improperly starting or stopping.
Many begin teaching Tajweed from this category; this should be **avoided**.	The science of Tajweed should be taught by first learning these concepts.

Unit 1 - Lesson 2

Recitation Etiquette

The Quran is a source of contentment and purification. We should remove the concerns of this world when approaching the Quran and make our hearts present. This will help us establish tranquility. Before reciting, we should:

1) Pronounce the Istiaadhah before recitation. As Allah, Mighty and Majestic says in Soorah an-Nahl:

فَإِذَا قَرَأْتَ ٱلْقُرْءَانَ فَٱسْتَعِذْ بِٱللَّهِ مِنَ ٱلشَّيْطَٰنِ ٱلرَّجِيمِ

So when you want to recite the Quran, seek refuge with Allah from Shaytan, the outcast (the cursed one). 16:98

2) Recite in a distinct, measured recitation. Allah says in Soorah Muzammil:

وَرَتِّلِ ٱلْقُرْءَانَ تَرْتِيلًا

...and recite the Quran (aloud) in a slow, (pleasant tone and) style. 73:4

3) Beautifying the voice during recitation:

حَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ، حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو عَاصِمٍ، أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ جُرَيْجٍ، أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ شِهَابٍ، عَنْ أَبِي سَلَمَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ، قَالَ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم " لَيْسَ مِنَّا مَنْ لَمْ يَتَغَنَّ بِالْقُرْآنِ ". وَزَادَ غَيْرُهُ " يَجْهَرُ بِهِ ".

Abu Hurayrah reported: The Messenger of Allah, ﷺ said, “He is not one of us who does not recite the Quran in a pleasant voice.”

حَدَّثَنَا عُثْمَانُ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ، حَدَّثَنَا جَرِيرٌ، عَنِ الأَعْمَشِ، عَنْ طَلْحَةَ، عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ عَوْسَجَةَ، عَنِ الْبَرَاءِ بْنِ عَازِبٍ، قَالَ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صلى الله عليه وسلم " زَيِّنُوا الْقُرْآنَ بِأَصْوَاتِكُمْ " .

Narrated Al-Bara' ibn Aazib: The Prophet (ﷺ) said: Beautify the Qur'an with your voices.

حَدَّثَنَا بِشْرُ بْنُ مُعَاذٍ الضَّرِيرُ، حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ الْمَدَنِيُّ، حَدَّثَنَا إِبْرَاهِيمُ بْنُ إِسْمَاعِيلَ بْنِ مُجَمِّعٍ، عَنْ أَبِي الزُّبَيْرِ، عَنْ جَابِرٍ، قَالَ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ـ صلى الله عليه وسلم ـ " إِنَّ مِنْ أَحْسَنِ النَّاسِ صَوْتًا بِالْقُرْآنِ الَّذِي إِذَا سَمِعْتُمُوهُ يَقْرَأُ حَسِبْتُمُوهُ يَخْشَى اللَّهَ " .

It was narrated that Jabir said: “The Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) said: ‘Among the people who recite the Qur’an with the most beautiful voices is the man who, when you hear him, you consider him to fear Allah.’”

4) Selecting the best times:

Choose your best times to recite the Quran, remove distractions, maintain focus, and focus on the meaning.

May Allah allow you to become better at reciting His book. Aameen

Unit 1 - Lesson 3

Five Places of Speech Articulation

Next, we will study the places of letter emission. Read the following tables:

Five Places of Speech Articulation	
1. The space in the mouth and throat	الجَوف
2. The throat	الحَلق
3. The tongue	اللِّسان
4. The two lips	الشَّفَتَان
5. The nasal passage	الخَيشُوم

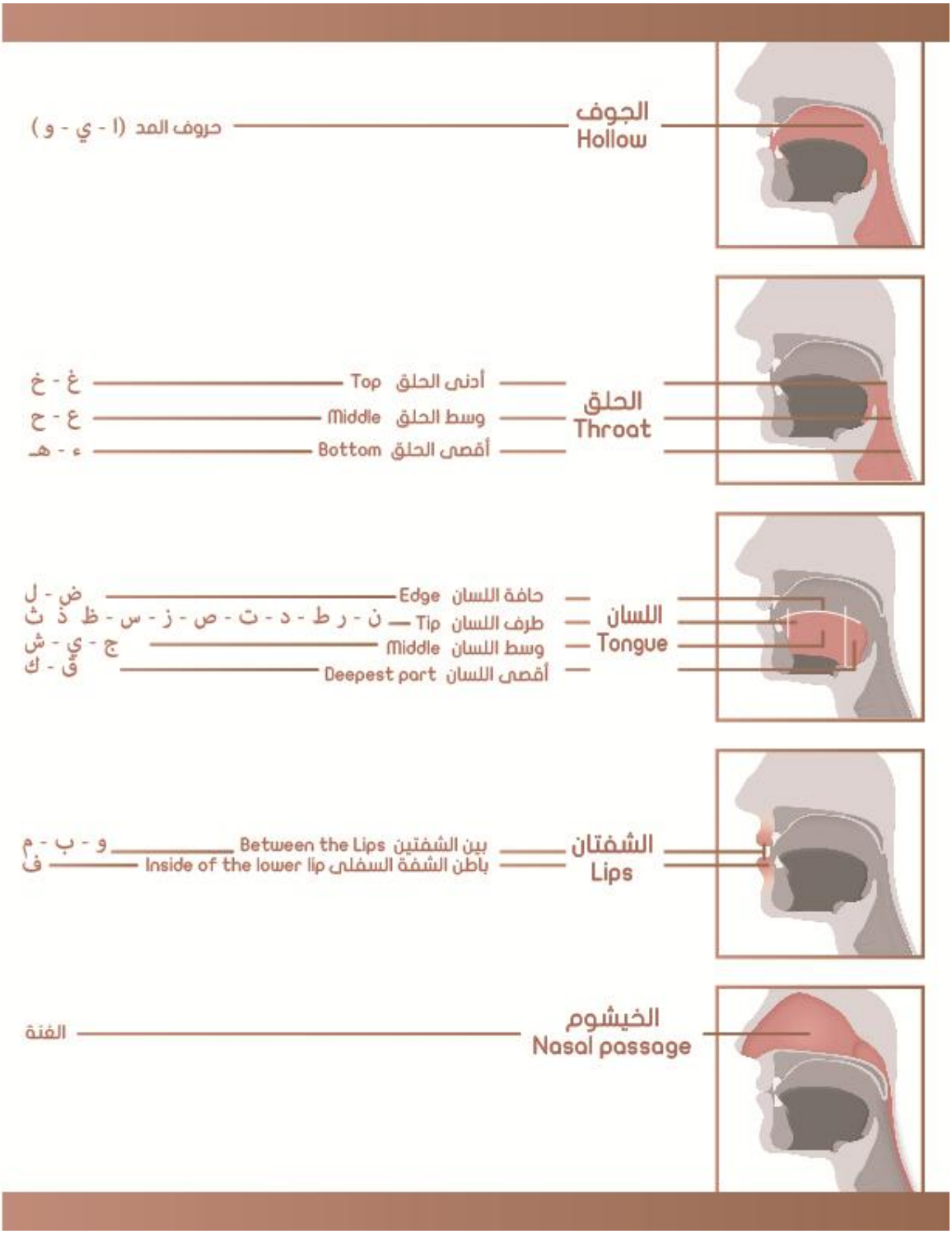
The Arabic term for the place of articulation:	
مَخَارِج (plural)	مَخرَج (singular)
Articulation point(s)	

Tajweed is learned by listening, repeating, studying, reviewing, and training the mouth to say each letter correctly. It is crucial to establish a specific time to practice enunciating the letters. It is not something that can be achieved during recitation (only). Instead, one must dedicate time in their schedule to practice saying the letters from their proper places.

Next, learn about the five places of Speech Articulation.

Five Places of Speech Articulation

Examine and study the Five Exit points of the letters below:



Pop Question:

If there are 28 letters of the alphabet, why are there 31 exit points?

Exercise: Say the following words and draw a line to match the highlighted letter to its exit point.

The space in the mouth and throat	إِنَّ	1.
The throat	بِسمِ الله	2.
The tongue	حَجّ	3.
The lips	هَل	4.
The nasal passage	صَلاة	5.

Tip: When reciting, keep your tongue down *unless* you are saying a heavy letter, and train yourself not to open your mouth too wide. Consider the Makhraj of the letter (ج), which collides with the roof of the mouth. This collision will not occur if the mouth is open too wide, say (حَجّ). Seek Allah's assistance in your affairs, and remember, practice, and repetition are keys to your development.

Assignments:

1. Practice saying the letters from their Makhaarij.
2. Learn the terms for the exit points.
3. Study the chart and where the letters come from for a minimum of 10 minutes every day this week.
4. Continue reciting the Quran every day.

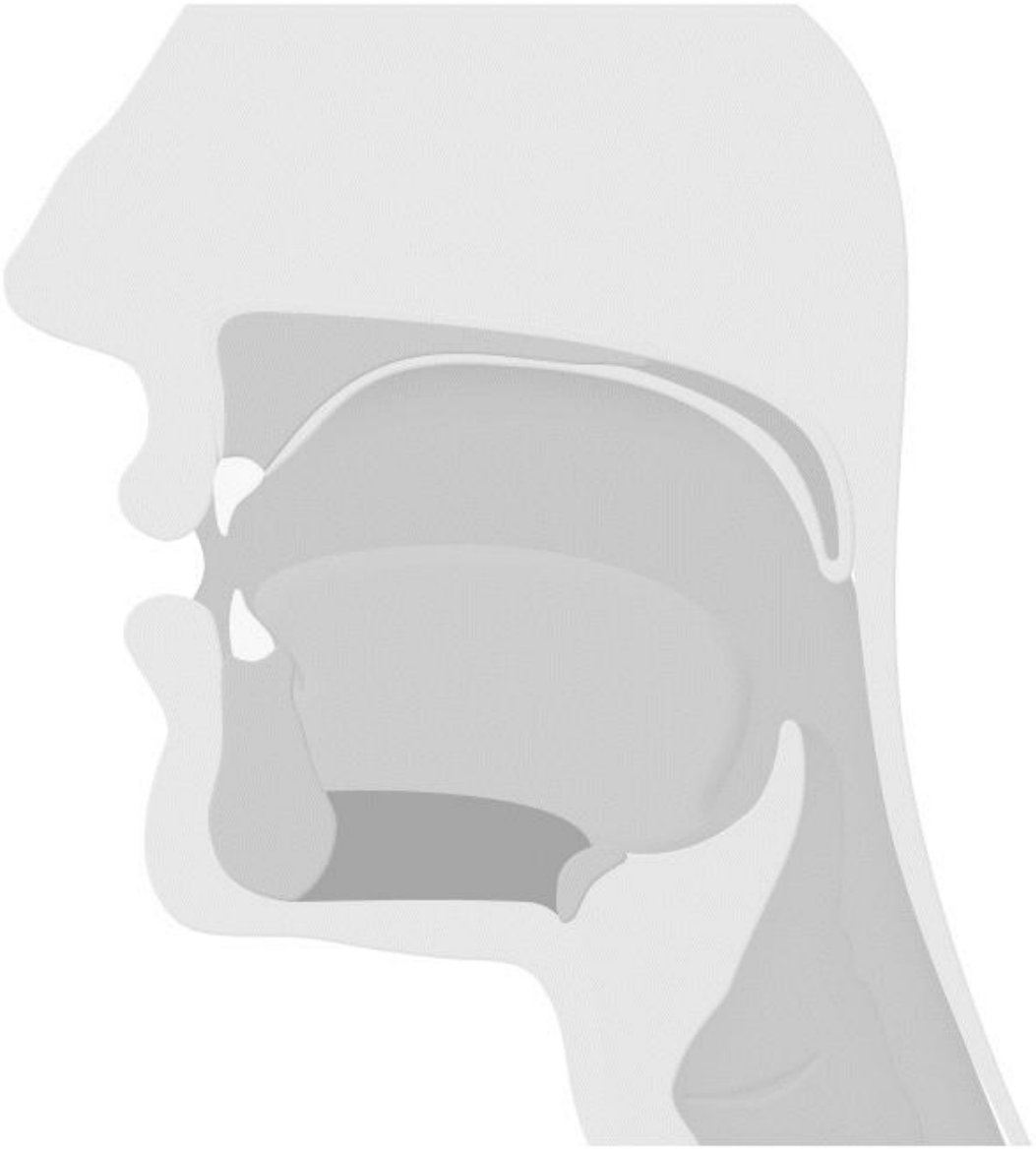
Exercise Key

The space in the mouth and throat	إِنَّ	1.
The throat	بِسمِ الله	2.
The tongue	حَجّ	3.
The lips	هَل	4.
The nasal passage	صَلاة	5.

Lesson 4 Warm Up

Five Places of Speech Articulation

Place each letter in its proper Makhaarij
with the illustration below.



Learner Tip

Determining the Makhraj of a Letter

The Makhraj of a letter is known when its **sound stops**.

The Makhraj of letters becomes apparent by:

1. Reading the letter with Sukoon preceded by Hamza (ء). For example (أَلْ).
2. Reading the letter with Shaddah. For example, (رَبُّ).

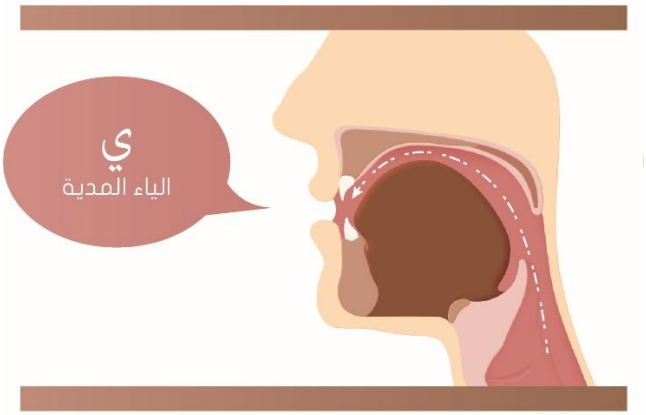
These two techniques pull the letter from its place of origin. Please refer to Module 1, Arabic Essentials, Page 112 for isolated reading practices as mentioned above.

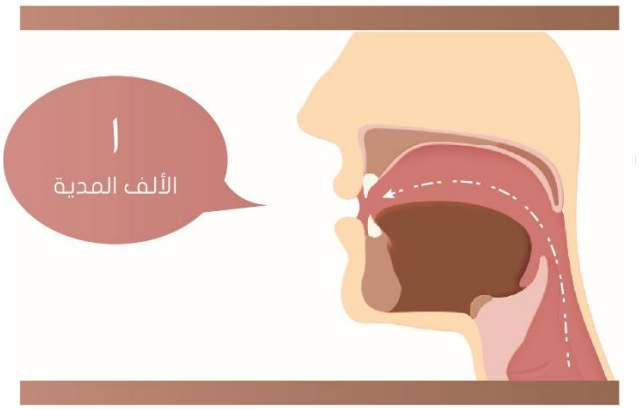
Fact:
A letter relies on its articulation point to exist.

Places of Speech Articulation

The space in the mouth and throat (الجَوف)

Al Jawf is the exit point of the three letters (و ي ا). These letters exit from the space in the mouth and throat. And are always in a state of Sukoon. Keep in mind that the letters (و ي) have two separate exit places.





The articulation of Waw Madd occurs by puckering the lips.

Note: al-Jawf is an approximate exit point, and the only *approximate* exit point.

Read the following Aayaah, which includes letters from al-Jawf:

وَاللَّهُ يَقْضِي بِالْحَقِّ وَالَّذِينَ يَدْعُونَ مِن دُونِهِ لا يَقْضُونَ بِشَيْءٍ
إِنَّ اللَّهَ هُوَ السَّمِيعُ الْبَصِيرُ

And Allah judges with truth, while those to whom they invoke besides Him, cannot judge anything. Certainly, Allah! He is the All-Hearer, the All-Seer. 40:20

Exercise 1: Write the words that contain letters from al-Jawf and then highlight them.

Exercise 2: Read the Aayah below and circle the word that has all three letters containing al-Jawf (ا/و/ي).

تِلْكَ مِنْ أَنۢبَآءِ ٱلْغَيْبِ نُوحِيهَآ إِلَيْكَ ۖ مَا كُنتَ تَعْلَمُهَآ أَنتَ وَلَا قَوْمُكَ مِن قَبْلِ هَٰذَا ۖ
فَٱصْبِرْ ۖ إِنَّ ٱلْعَٰقِبَةَ لِلْمُتَّقِينَ

This is of the news of the unseen which We reveal unto you (O Muhammad ﷺ), neither you nor your people knew them before this. So be patient. Surely, the (good) end is for the pious. 11:49

Learners Tip: The letters (و/ي) have two different exit places; this is one reason we have 31 letters when we examine the Makhaarij.

Lesson 5 Warm Up

Five Places of Speech Articulation

1. What are the five places of speech articulation?

---

2. What are the Arabic terms for these five sections?

Singular ----------

Plural ----------

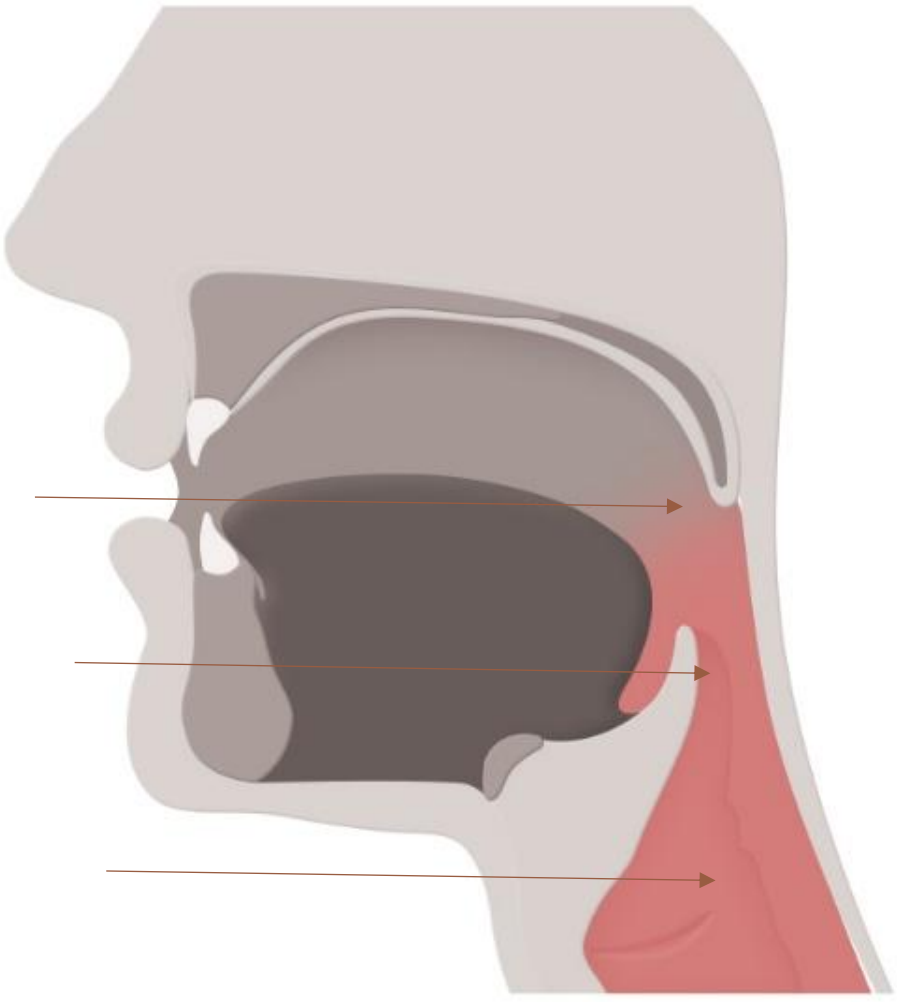
3. **T/F** Keeping the mouth open too wide will interfere with one's ability to recite the Quran with Tajweed.
4. **T/F** the word (نُوحِيهَآ) contains all three letters of al-Jawf.
5. **T/F** Madd letters (ا ي و) always occur with Sukoon.
6. **T/F** The letters (ي /و) have two different exit places.
7. When are (ي / و) included in al-Jawf?

Unit 1 - Lesson 5

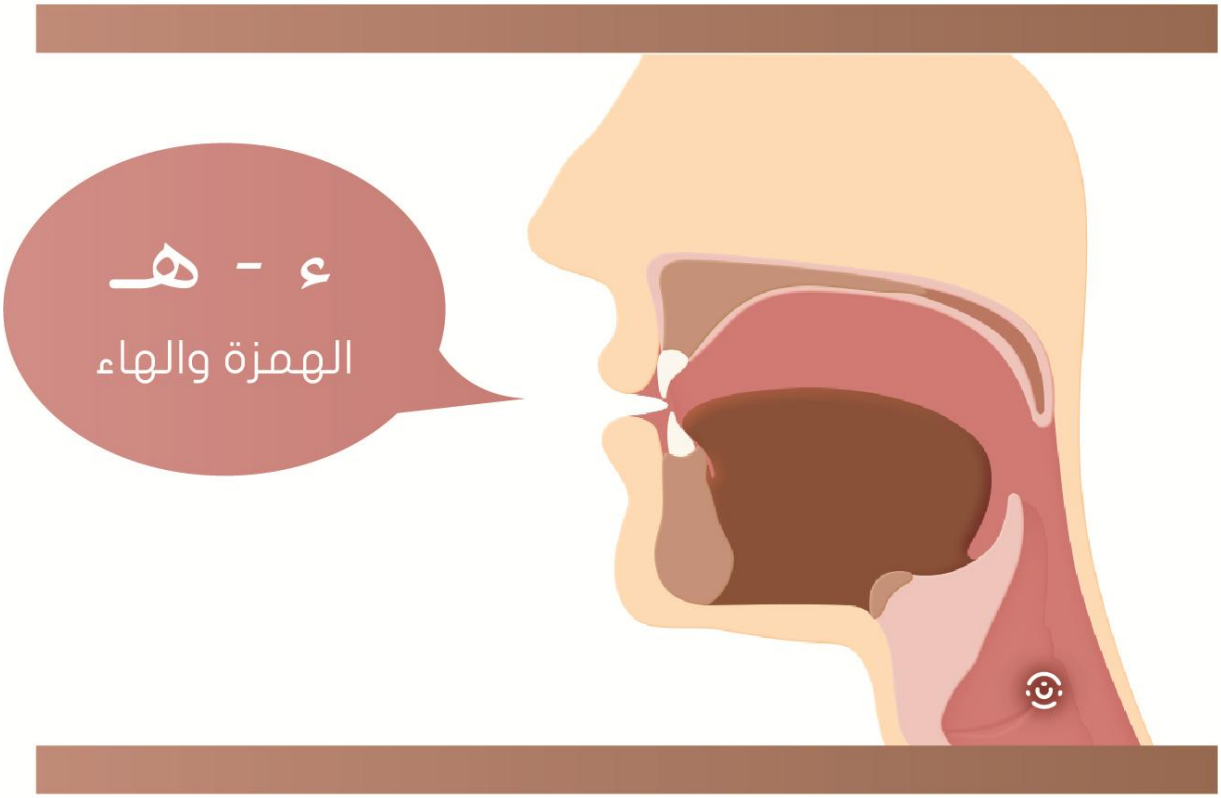
Places of Speech Articulation

The Throat (الحلق)

There are three sections of Al Halq/the **throat**: the near, the middle, and the furthest. Two letters are emitted from each section, resulting in six letters total: (ء/ه/ع/ح /غ/ خ). From the furthest section emit (ء/ه), from the middle (ع/ح), and from the nearest section to the mouth (غ/ خ). Examine the following:



The two letters (ء/ه) come from the section of the throat that is furthest from the mouth. It is the back of the throat, where the Adam's apple is located. Say (الرَّؤُوف), (الوَهَّاب).



Now moving up from the Adams apple, closer to the mouth is the exit point for the 2 letters (ع/ح). Say (السَّمِيع), (الفَتَّاح).

Lastly, there are the two letters (غ/ خ). These two letters are the closest to the mouth. Say (الغَفَّار), (الخَبِير). These are the last two letters in our study of al-Halq/the throat. See the illustration on the following page.

Read the following 2 Aayaah, which include letters from al Halq:

فَلَا تَحْسَبَنَّ ٱللَّهَ مُخْلِفَ وَعْدِهِۦ رُسُلَهُۥٓ ۚ إِنَّ ٱللَّهَ عَزِيزٌ ذُو ٱنتِقَامٍ
يَوْمَ تُبَدَّلُ ٱلْأَرْضُ غَيْرَ ٱلْأَرْضِ وَٱلسَّمَٰوَٰتُ ۖ وَبَرَزُوا۟ لِلَّهِ ٱلْوَٰحِدِ ٱلْقَهَّارِ

So think not that Allah will fail to keep His Promise to His Messengers. Certainly, Allah is All-Mighty, - All-Able of Retribution. On the Day when the earth will be changed to another earth and so will be the heavens, and they (all creatures) will appear before Allah, the One, the Irresistible. 14:47-48

Exercise**:** Write the words that contain letters from al-Halq and then highlight them.

Lesson 6 Warm Up

Five Places of Speech Articulation

1. What are the three letters of al-Jawf?

---

2. Write the word from the Quran that provides an example of each letter of al-Jawf?

---

3. How many sections are there to al-Halq/the throat, and what are they?

---

4. How many letters are emitted from al-Halq, and what are they?

---

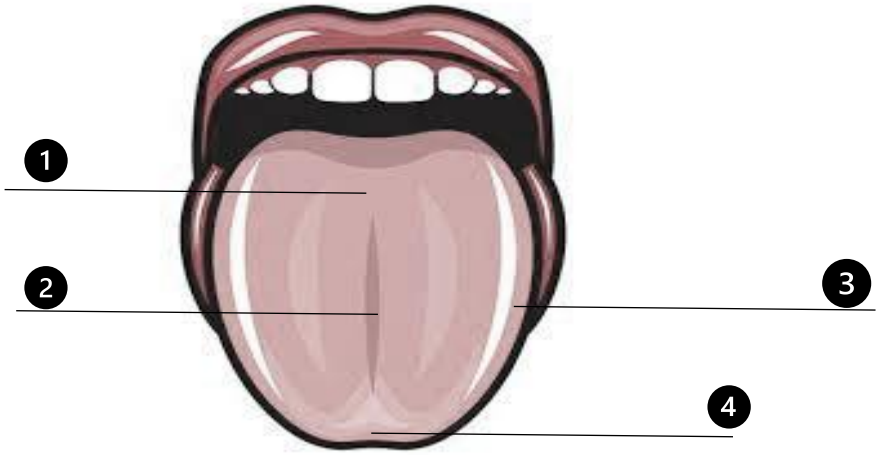
5. Write the words that provide examples of al-Halq that were in the lesson.

Unit 1 - Lesson 6

Places of Speech Articulation

The Tongue (اللِّسَان)

18 letters have a Makhraj of the tongue with
10 articulation points from 4 sections.



4 Sections of the tongue emitting 18 letters:

1) Back of the tongue, (ق/ك)

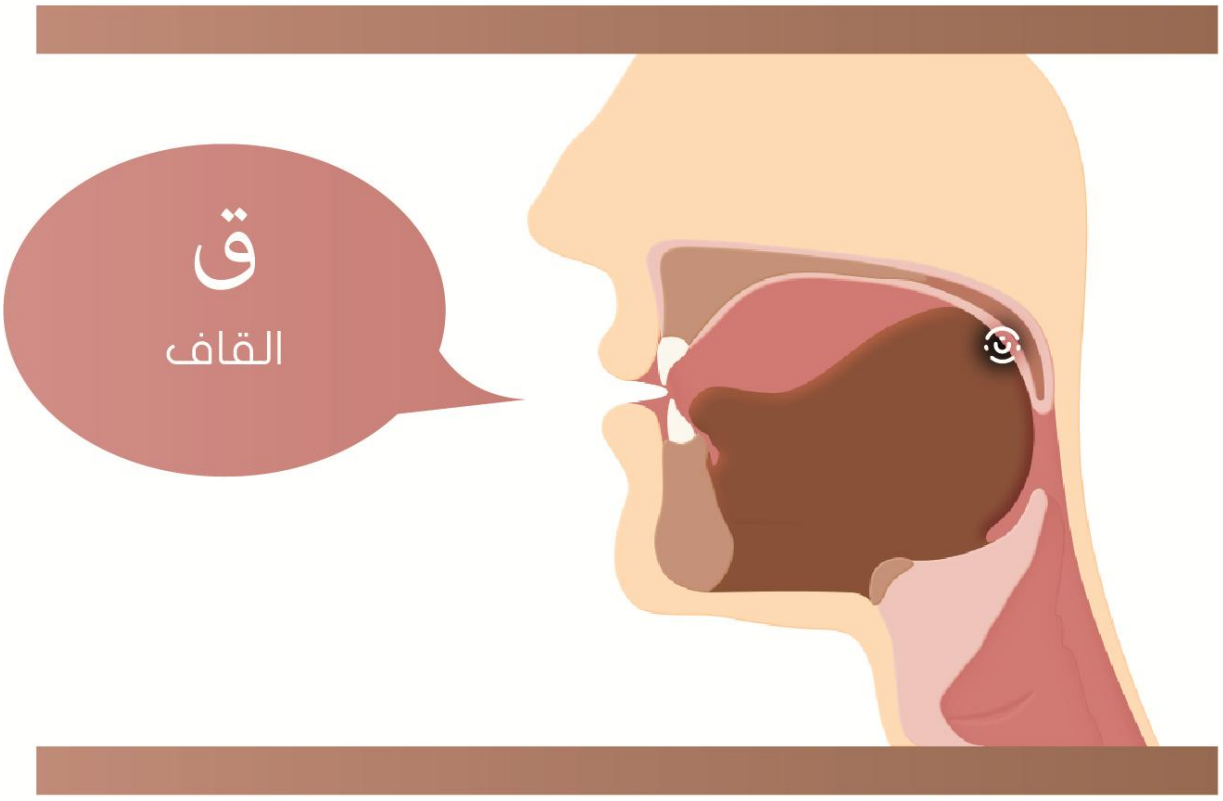
2) Middle of the tongue, (ج/ي/ش)

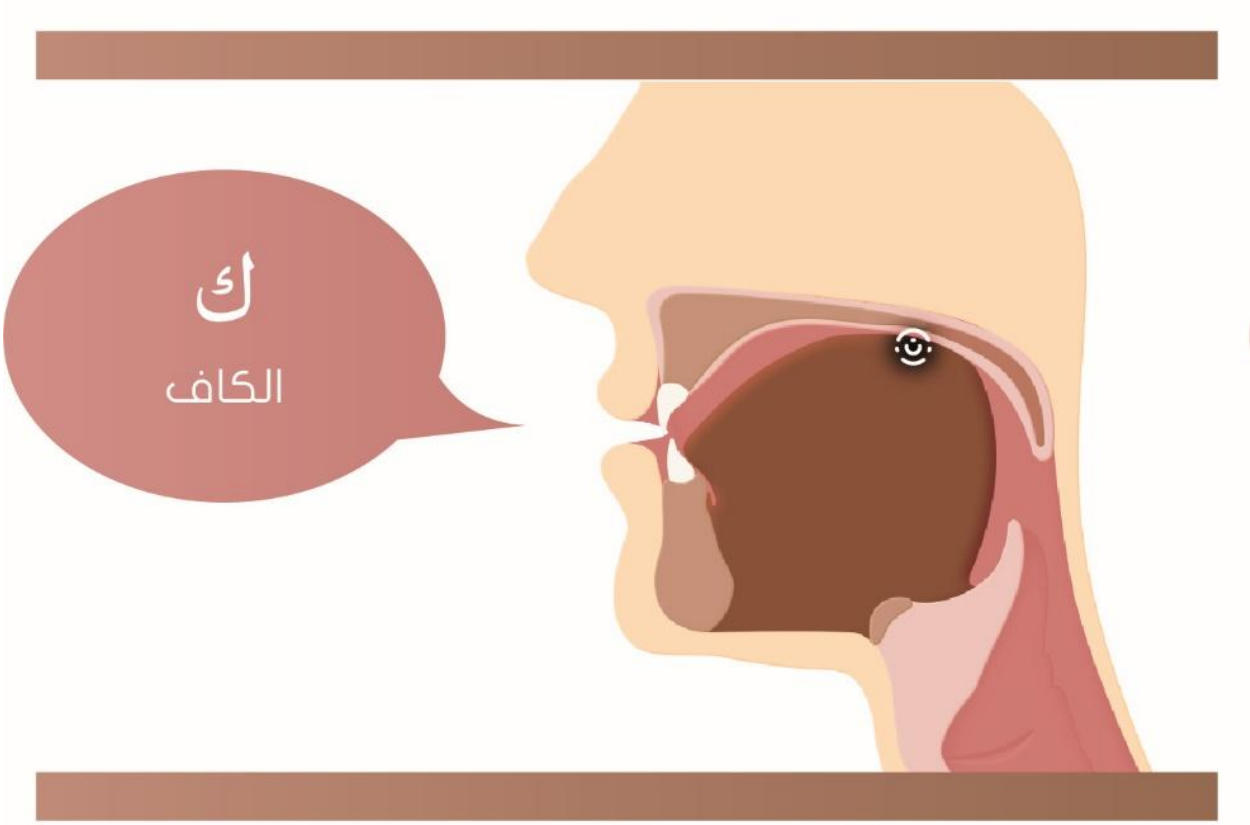
3) Side the tongue (ض/ل)

4) Tip of the tongue (ن/ر/ت/د/ط/س/ص/ز/ث/ذ/ظ)

[The Back of the Tongue] Starting from section 1, we will take a closer look at where the letters (ق/ك) exit from.

The letter (ق) is produced when the back of the tongue touches the soft palate (the soft palate is the roof of your mouth closest to your throat). Say (الحَقّ), moving up slightly from this point is where the letter (ك) emits, say, (الأكرم). Examine the difference in the placement of the tongue in the illustrations below.





Next, read the following 2 Aayaah, which include letters from al Halq:

وَقُلِ ٱلۡحَقُّ مِن رَّبِّكُمۡۖ فَمَن شَآءَ فَلۡيُؤۡمِن وَمَن شَآءَ فَلۡيَكۡفُرۡ

And say: "The truth is from your Lord." Then whosoever wills, let him believe, and whosoever wills, let him disbelieve. 18:29

Exercise: Write the words that include (ق/ك) and then highlight them.

Lesson 7 Warm Up

Five Places of Speech Articulation

1. What are the four sections of the tongue that emit 18 letters?

---

2. Which letters are emitted from the back of the tongue?

---

3. Which letters are emitted from the middle of the tongue?

---

4. Which letters are emitted from the tip of the tongue?

---

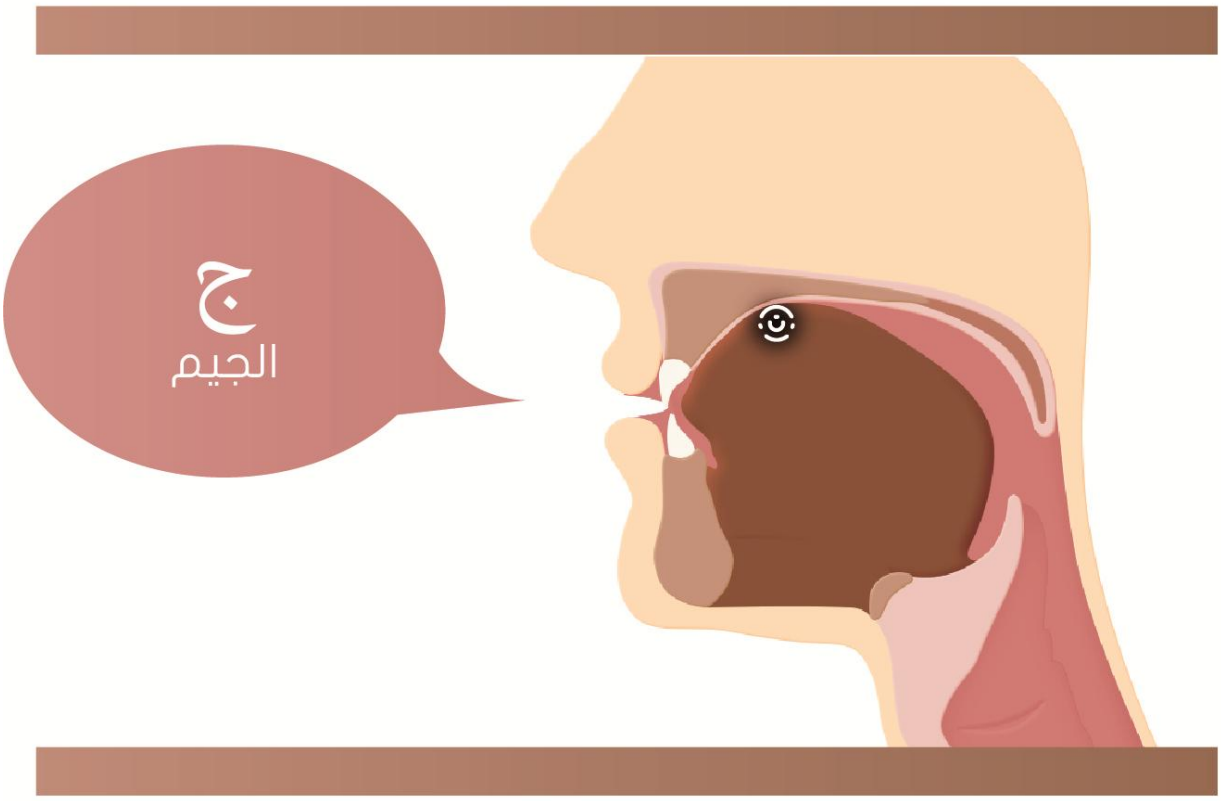
5. Write the words that provide examples of al-Halq that were in the lesson.

Unit 1 - Lesson 7

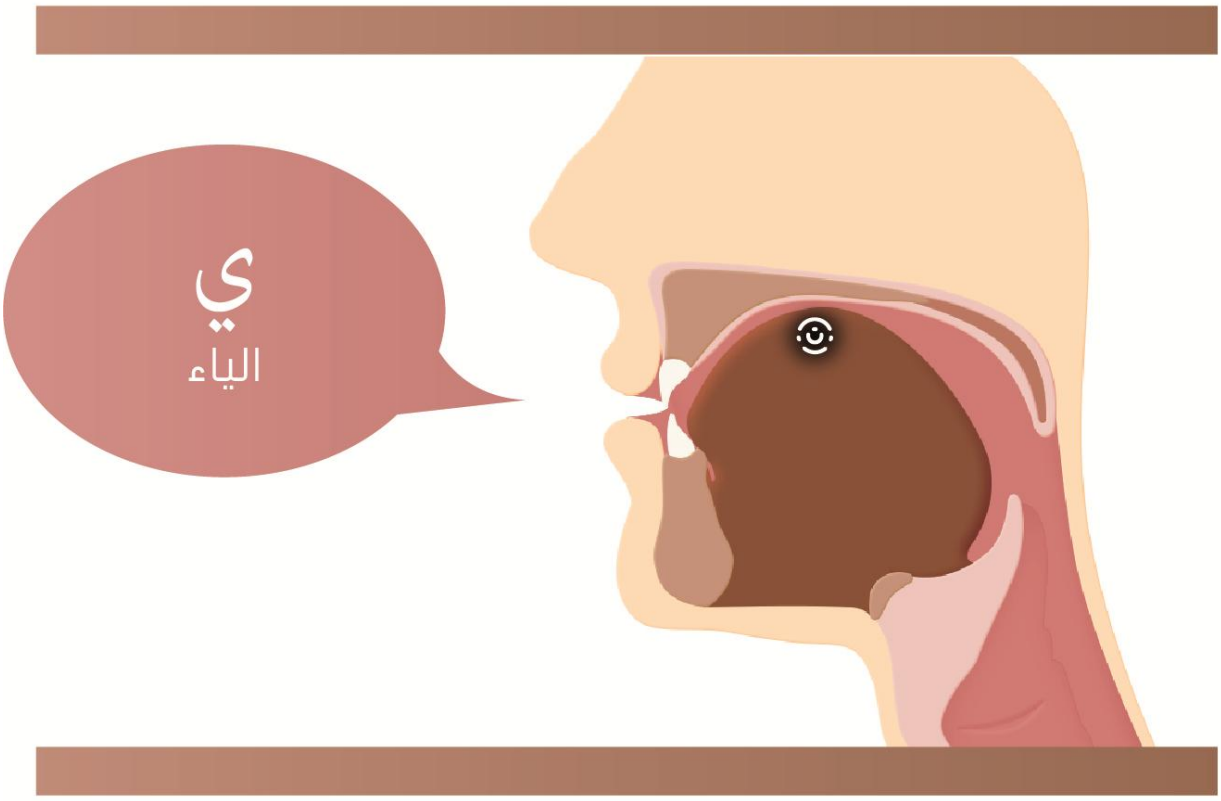
Places of Speech Articulation

The Tongue (اللِّسَان) [The Middle of the Tongue]

In this lesson, you will learn the letters that exit from the middle of the tongue. 3 letters exit from the middle of the tongue, (ش/ي/ج). These three letters are articulated when the middle of the tongue rises to the mid-roof of the mouth, as seen in the following illustrations.



The letter (ج) emits when the middle of the tongue rises to the mid-roof of the mouth, say (المُجِيب).



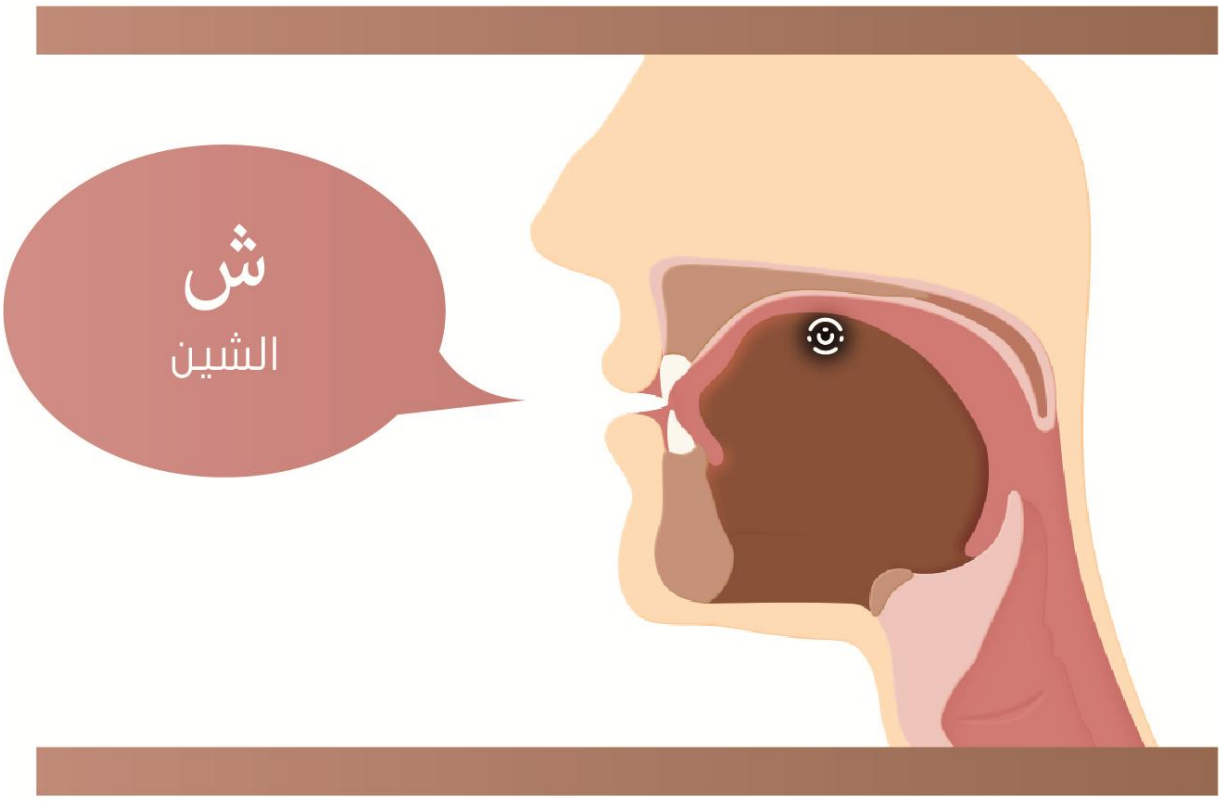
The letter (ي) emits when the middle of the tongue (nearly) collides with the roof of the mouth, say (يَا الله).

Read the following Ayaah, which includes the letter (ي):

قُلْ حَسْبِيَ ٱللَّهُ ۖ عَلَيْهِ يَتَوَكَّلُ ٱلْمُتَوَكِّلُونَ

Say: "Sufficient for me is Allah; in Him those who trust (i.e., believers) must put their trust." 39:38

Exercise: Write the words that include (ي), and highlight it after you have written them.



The letter (ش) emits when the middle of the tongue rises to the mid-roof of the mouth, say (الشَّكور).

Read the following Ayaah, that includes the letters (ش/ج):

وَإِذَا سَأَلَكَ عِبَادِى عَنِّى فَإِنِّى قَرِيبٌ ۖ أُجِيبُ دَعْوَةَ ٱلدَّاعِ إِذَا دَعَانِ ۖ فَلْيَسْتَجِيبُواْ لِى وَلْيُؤْمِنُواْ بِى لَعَلَّهُمْ يَرْشُدُونَ

And when My slaves ask you (ﷺ) concerning Me, then (answer them), I am indeed near (to them by My Knowledge). I respond to the invocations of the supplicant when he calls on Me (without any mediator or intercessor). So let them obey Me and believe in Me, so that they may be led aright. 2:186

Exercise: Write the words that include (ش/ج) and then highlight the letters.

Lesson 8 Warm Up

Five Places of Speech Articulation

1. Write the letters exit from the throat.

---

2. What are the letters that exit from al-Jawf?

---

3. What is the meaning of Makhraj?
   a. The qualities of a letter.
   b. The letters of the alphabet.
   c. Reading the letters with a full/light mouth.
   d. The proper exit point of a letter.

4. Which Makhraj has the most exit points?

---

5. What part of the tongue do the letters (ش/ي/ج) exit from?

---

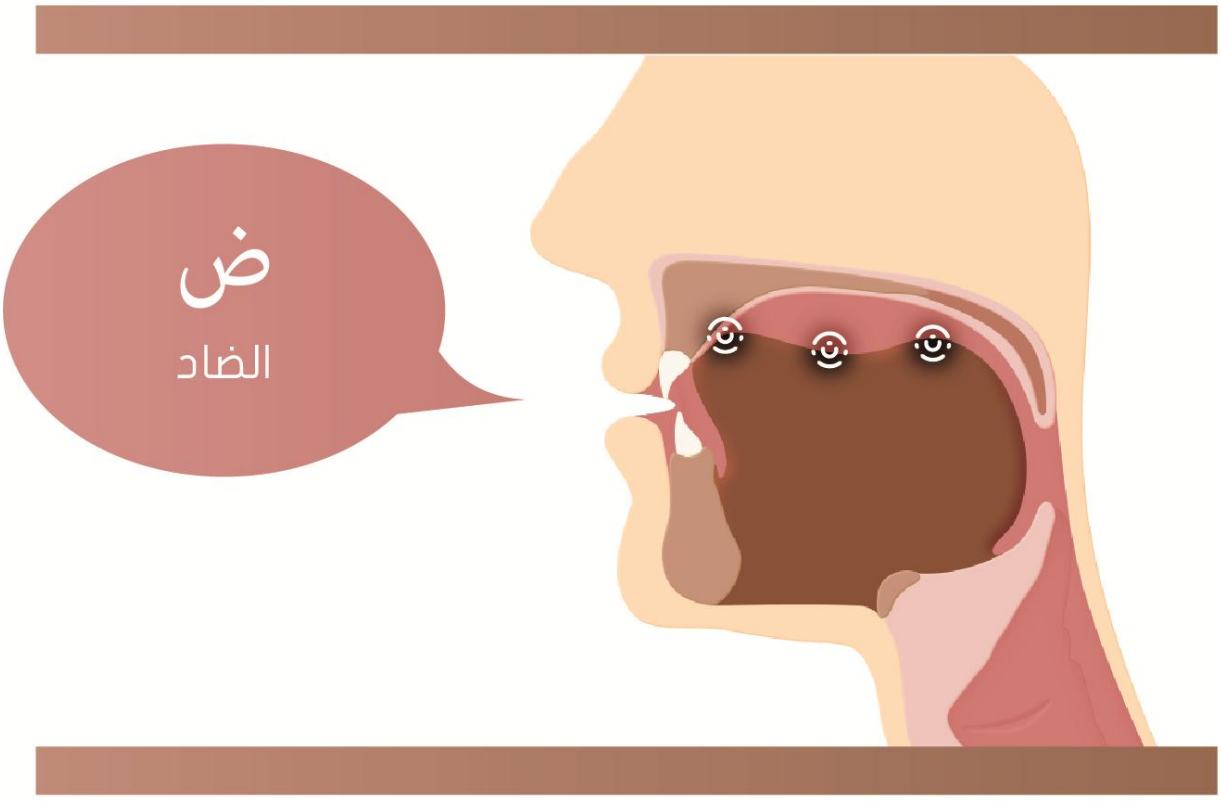
6. Write the words from lesson 7 containing the letters (ش/ي/ج).

Unit 1 - Lesson 8

Places of Speech Articulation

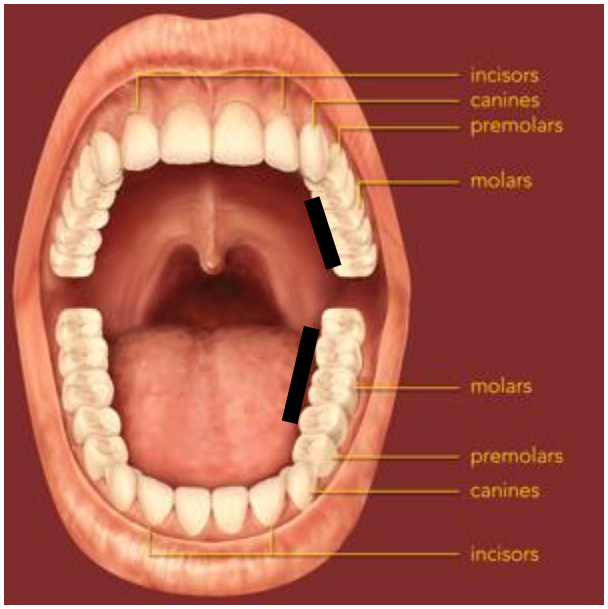
The Tongue (اللِّسَان) – [The Sides of the Tongue]

In this lesson, you will learn the letters that exit from area 3 of the tongue (ض/ل). The letter (ض) exits using the *back edges* of the tongue while the letter (ل) exits using the *front edges* of the tongue. Examine the following:



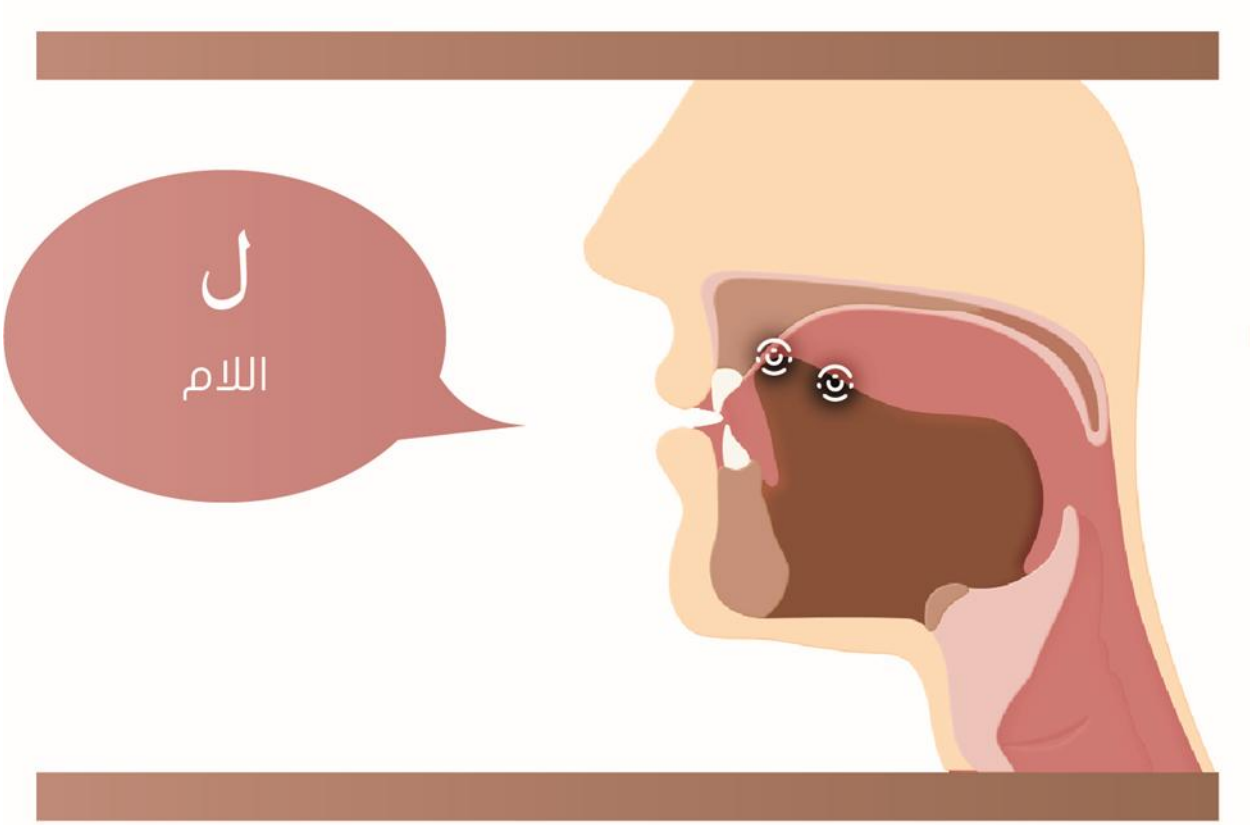
The letter (ض) is articulated using the back edges of the tongue on **one side** (the left/right side) **or both** (left & right) sides. To expound, use the side(s) of your tongue against your top molars and bottom lower gums, and you will feel the touch. Your tongue will naturally glide to the front of your mouth and touch the gums of the upper

teeth. One should refrain from using the lips and/or front teeth when producing the letter (ض). Say (القَابِض).

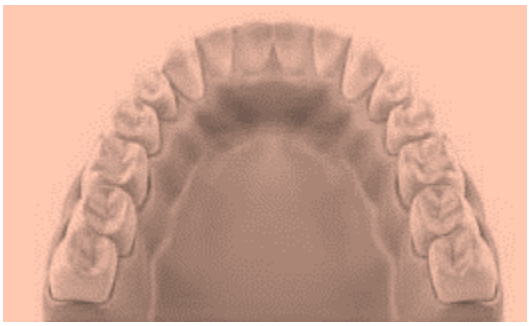


Notes:

- The letter (ض) is articulated using the back edges of the tongue on one side (the left/right side) or both (left & right) sides.
- Use the side(s) of your tongue against your top molars and bottom lower gums.
- Do not use the lips and/or front teeth when producing the letter (ض).



The letter (ل) is articulated using the front edges of the tongue. This letter is emitted using all of the top front eight teeth. The sides of the tongue will glide upward towards the top 8 teeth in the shape of an arc ◠ and meet the gums, say (اللَّطِيف).



Keep in mind that:

- The letter (ل) is articulated using the front edges of the tongue and emitted using all of the top front eight teeth.
- The sides of the tongue will glide upward towards the top 8 teeth in the shape of an arc ◠ until it meets the gums.
- Do not use the tip of the tongue to produce (ل); instead, use the front edges of the tongue.
- Arabic letters are not produced like English letters. Take time to learn the proper articulation of the letter (ل), which is commonly mistaken for the letter "l" in English.

Read the following Ayaah, which includes the letters (ض/ل):

مَّن ذَا ٱلَّذِى يُقْرِضُ ٱللَّهَ قَرْضًا حَسَنًا فَيُضَٰعِفَهُۥ لَهُۥٓ أَضْعَافًا كَثِيرَةً ۚ
وَٱللَّهُ يَقْبِضُ وَيَبْصُۜطُ وَإِلَيْهِ تُرْجَعُونَ

Who is he that will lend to Allah a goodly loan so that He may multiply it to him many times? And it is Allah that decreases or increases (your provisions), and unto Him you shall return. 2:245

Exercise: Write the words that include (ض/ل) and then highlight them.

Lesson 9 Warm-Up

Five Places of Speech Articulation

1. **T/F** The exit of letter (ل) uses the back edges of the tongue?
2. **T/F** The exit of letter (ض) uses the front edges of the tongue?
3. When producing (ض), I can use the _____ side, _____ side, or _____ sides of my tongue.

4. **T/F** The 2 letter2 (ض/ل) have large exit areas.
5. **T/F** The letter (ل) is articulated using the front edges of the tongue?
6. Write the words from lesson 8 containing the letters (ض/ل).

Important Fact:

The letter (ي) only comes from

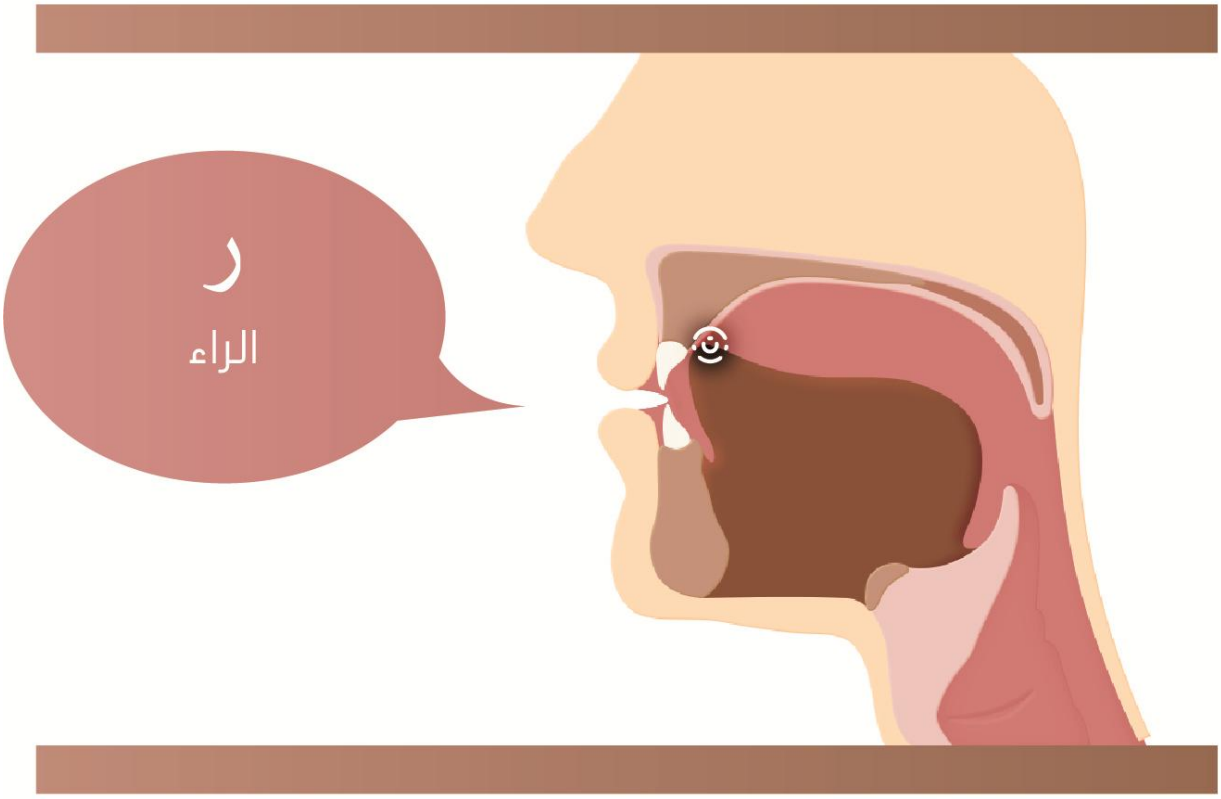
Al-Jawf when it is Medd.

Unit 1 - Lesson 9

Places of Speech Articulation

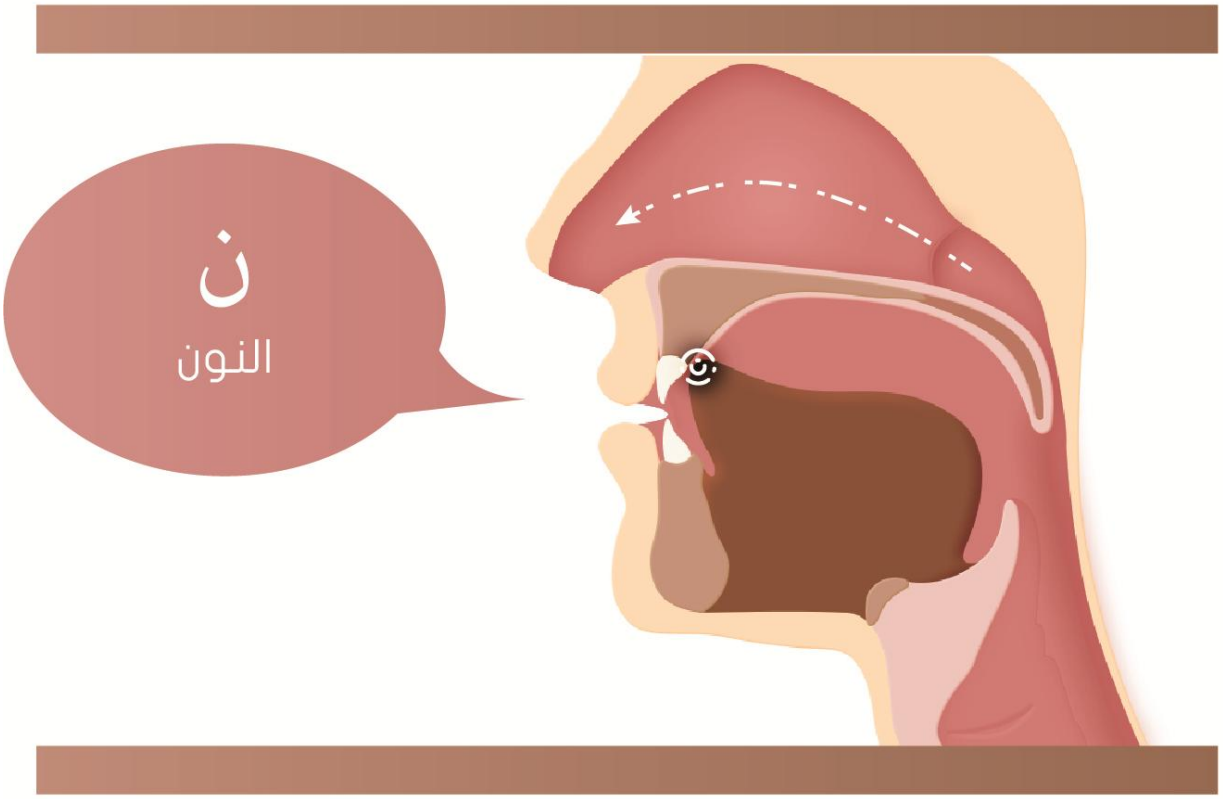
The Tongue (اللِّسَان) – [The Tip of the Tongue]

Eleven letters are emitted using the tip of the tongue (section 4). In this lesson, we will learn the Makhraj of two (ر /ن). These two letters exit using the tip of the tongue and the gums of the two upper middle teeth (Central Incisors). Examine the following:



The letter (ر) is articulated by raising the tip of the tongue to the upper gums of the two middle front teeth (central incisors), before reaching the deeper part of the hard palate, say (الرَّؤُوف).

Now, move the tongue forward slightly from the exit of (ر), before getting to the gums of the tip of the two middle front teeth. This is where the letter (ن) emits. Raise the tip of the tongue to the upper gums of the two middle front teeth (central incisors), say (النُّور).



وَلَوْلَا فَضْلُ ٱللَّهِ عَلَيْكُمْ وَرَحْمَتُهُۥ وَأَنَّ ٱللَّهَ رَءُوفٌ رَّحِيمٌ

And had it not been for the Grace of Allah and His Mercy on you, (Allah would have hastened the punishment upon you). And that Allah is full of kindness, Most Merciful. 24:20

Exercise: Write the words that include (ر/ن) and then highlight the letters.

Helpful Fact:
The 2 letter2 (ض/ل) have the largest exit areas.

Lesson 10 Warm-Up

Five Places of Speech Articulation

1. **T/F** The letter (ر) is articulated by raising the tip of the tongue to the upper gums of the two middle front teeth.
2. **T/F** The letter (ي) has two separate articulation points.
3. **T/F** Arabic letters have English equivalents.
4. What are the five places of speech articulation?

---

5. Write the words from lesson 9 containing the letters (ر /ن).

---

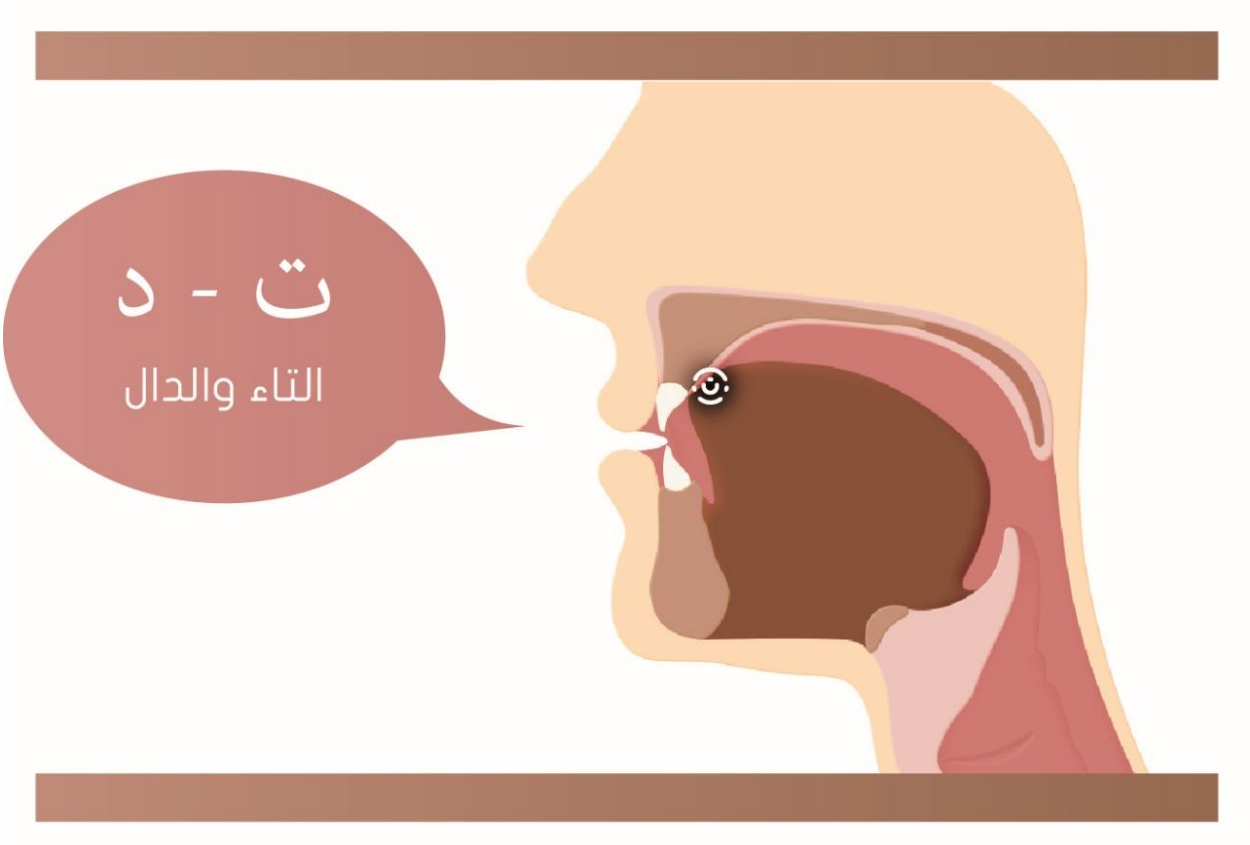
6. Items I need to review:

Unit 1 - Lesson 10

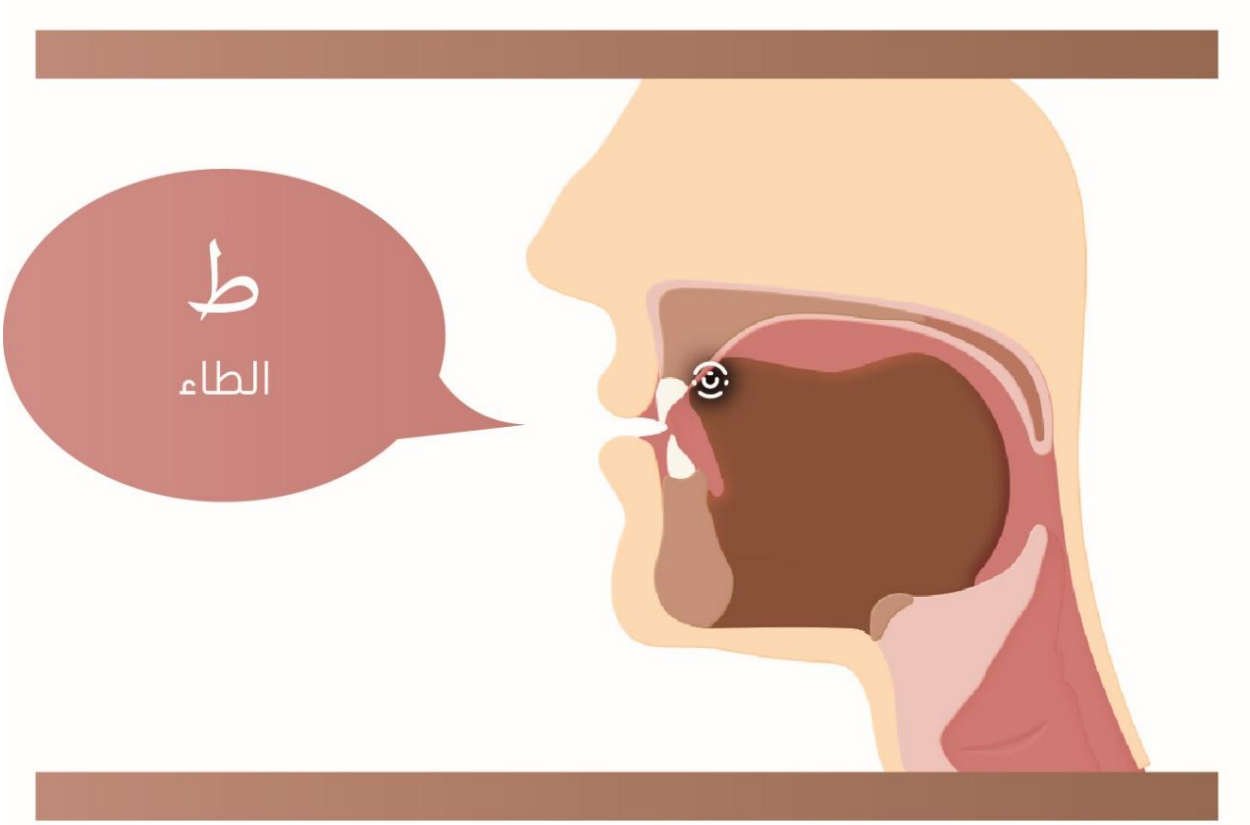
Places of Speech Articulation – Part 3 Continued

The Tongue (اللِّسَان) – [The Tip of the Tongue]

In this lesson, we will continue to learn about letters that exit the mouth using the tip of the tongue (ط/د/ت). They exit using the top tip of the tongue and the gumline of the two upper middle teeth (Central Incisors). Examine the following:



The two letters (د/ت) are articulated by striking the tip of the tongue to the ridged gum line of the two upper middle teeth, say (الفَتَّاح), then say (الوُدُود).



The letter (ط) is articulated by striking the tip of the tongue to the ridged gum line of the two upper middle teeth, while raising the back of the tongue, say (المُحِيط). It has a stronger collision than the letters (د/ت).

Read the following Ayaah, which includes the letters (ط/د/ت):

إِن تَمْسَسْكُمْ حَسَنَةٌ تَسُؤْهُمْ وَإِن تُصِبْكُمْ سَيِّئَةٌ يَفْرَحُواْ بِهَاۖ
وَإِن تَصْبِرُواْ وَتَتَّقُواْ لَا يَضُرُّكُمْ كَيْدُهُمْ شَيْـًٔاۗ إِنَّ ٱللَّهَ بِمَا يَعْمَلُونَ مُحِيطٌ

If a good befalls you, it grieves them, but if some evil overtakes you, they rejoice at it.
But if you remain patient and become pious, not the least harm will their cunning do to you.
Surely, Allah surrounds all that they do. 3:120

Exercise: Write the words that include (ط/د/ت) and then highlight the letters.

Remember:
Keeping the two jaws closer together during recitation helps pronounce the letters correctly.

Lesson 11 Warm-Up

Five Places of Speech Articulation

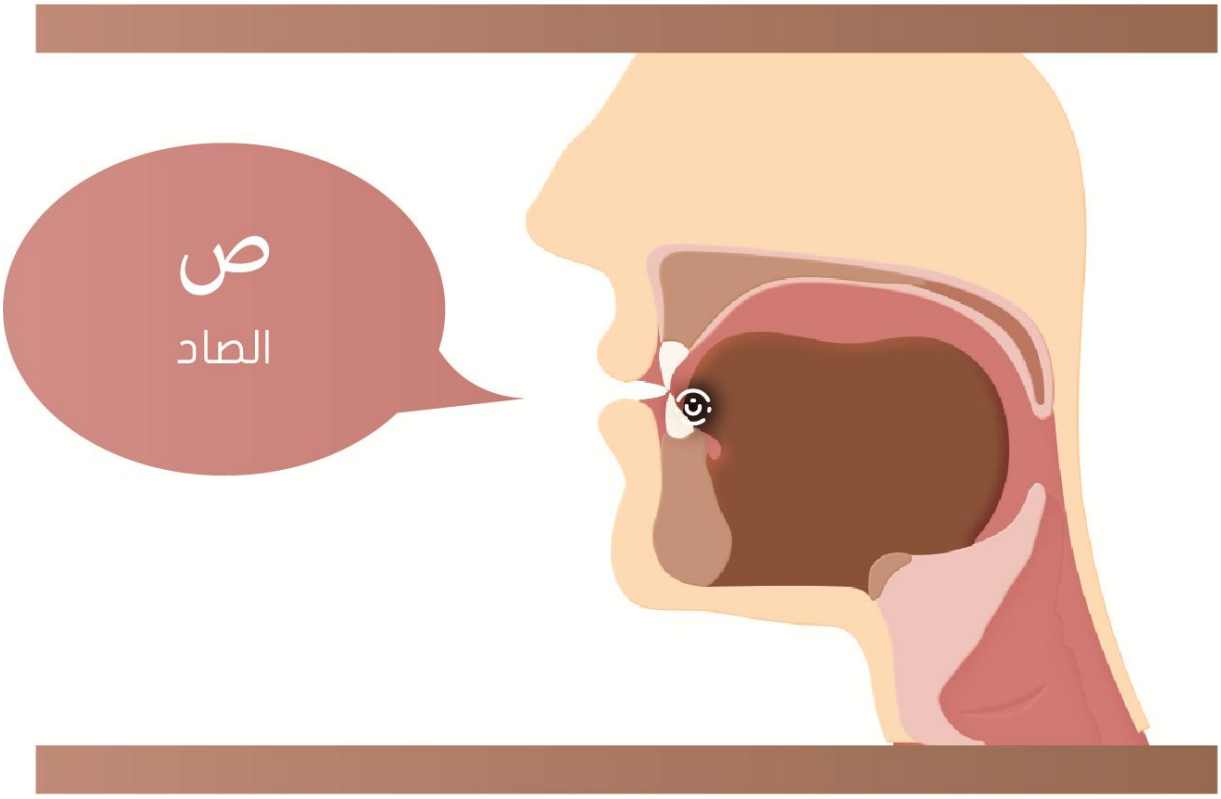
1. **T/F** There are 11 heavy letters in the Arabic Alphabet.
2. **T/F** The heavy letters were introduced in Module 1, Arabic Essentials, "Learn to Read and Write".
3. **T/F** The heavy letters are: (خ/ص/ض/ط/ظ/غ/ق).
4. **T/F** We keep our tongue lowered when saying the heavy letters.
5. **T/F** If the tongue is not raised while saying the heavy letters, they will sound like the letter they share a Makhraj with. Hence, it will be said incorrectly.
6. **T/F** Arabic letters have English equivalents.
7. Write the words from lesson 10 containing the letters (ت/د/ط).

Unit 1 - Lesson 11

Places of Speech Articulation

The Tongue (اللِّسَان) – [The Tip of the Tongue]

In this lesson, we will continue to learn about letters that exit using the tip of the tongue (ص/س/ز), these three letters also come from section 4. They exit using the tip of the tongue and the back of the two lower middle teeth (Central Incisors). Examine the following:



The letter (ص) is articulated by striking the tip of the tongue against the back of the two middle bottom teeth. The letter (ص) is heavy. Hence, the back of the tongue must raise to exit, say (الصَّمَد).

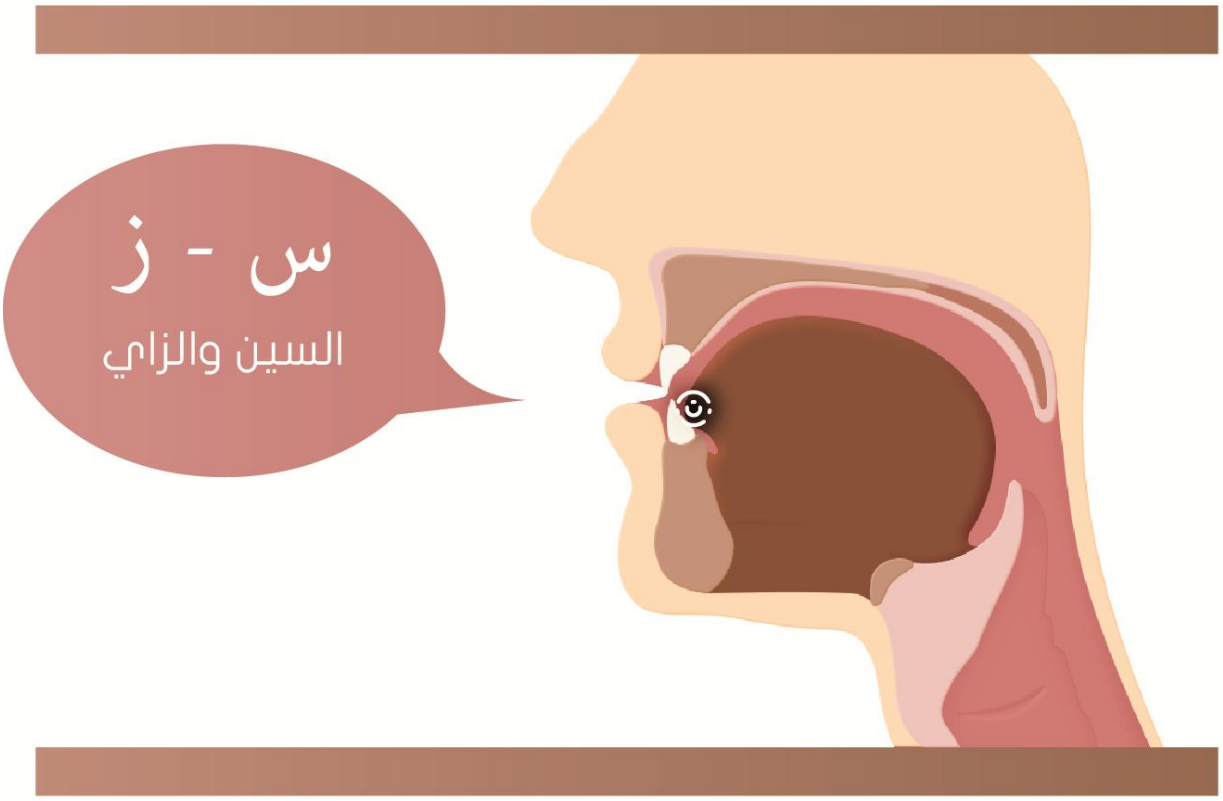
Read the following Aayaah, which includes the letter (ص):

ٱللَّهُ ٱلصَّمَدُ

"Allah-us-Samad (The Self-Sufficient Master, Whom all creatures need, He neither eats nor drinks). 112:2

Exercise**:** Write the word that includes (ص) and then highlight it.

Tajweed is a lofty science. Ask Allah to improve your recitation of His Noble Words.



The two letters (س/ز) are also articulated by striking the tip of the tongue behind the two middle bottom teeth, say (السَّلام), then say (العَزِيز).

Read the following Ayaah, which includes the letters (س/ز):

يُسَبِّحُ لِلَّهِ مَا فِى ٱلسَّمَٰوَٰتِ وَمَا فِى ٱلْأَرْضِ ٱلْمَلِكِ ٱلْقُدُّوسِ ٱلْعَزِيزِ ٱلْحَكِيمِ

Whatsoever is in the heavens and whatsoever is on the earth glorifies Allah, the King (of everything), the Holy, the All-Mighty, the All-Wise. 62:1

Exercise: Write the words that include (س/ز) and then highlight the letters.

Lesson 12 Warm Up

Five Places of Speech Articulation

1. When emitting the letters (ص/س/ز), are the back or tips of the teeth used? _____
2. **T/F** The letter (ص) is a heavy letter.
3. If a letter is heavy, it means that you:
    a. Need to use the air from your chest to emit it.
    b. Need to raise your tongue to the rear roof of your mouth to emit it.
    c. Need to cut the air in your throat to emit it.
    d. Need to strike your tongue between your teeth to emit it.
4. **T/F** 13 letters are emitted from the tongue.
5. **T/F** The tongue has two sections.
6. **T/F** Correctly articulating the letters comes from an abundance of practice, repetition, listening, reviewing, studying, being corrected, and training the mouth.
7. Write the words from lesson 10 containing the letters (ص/س/ز).

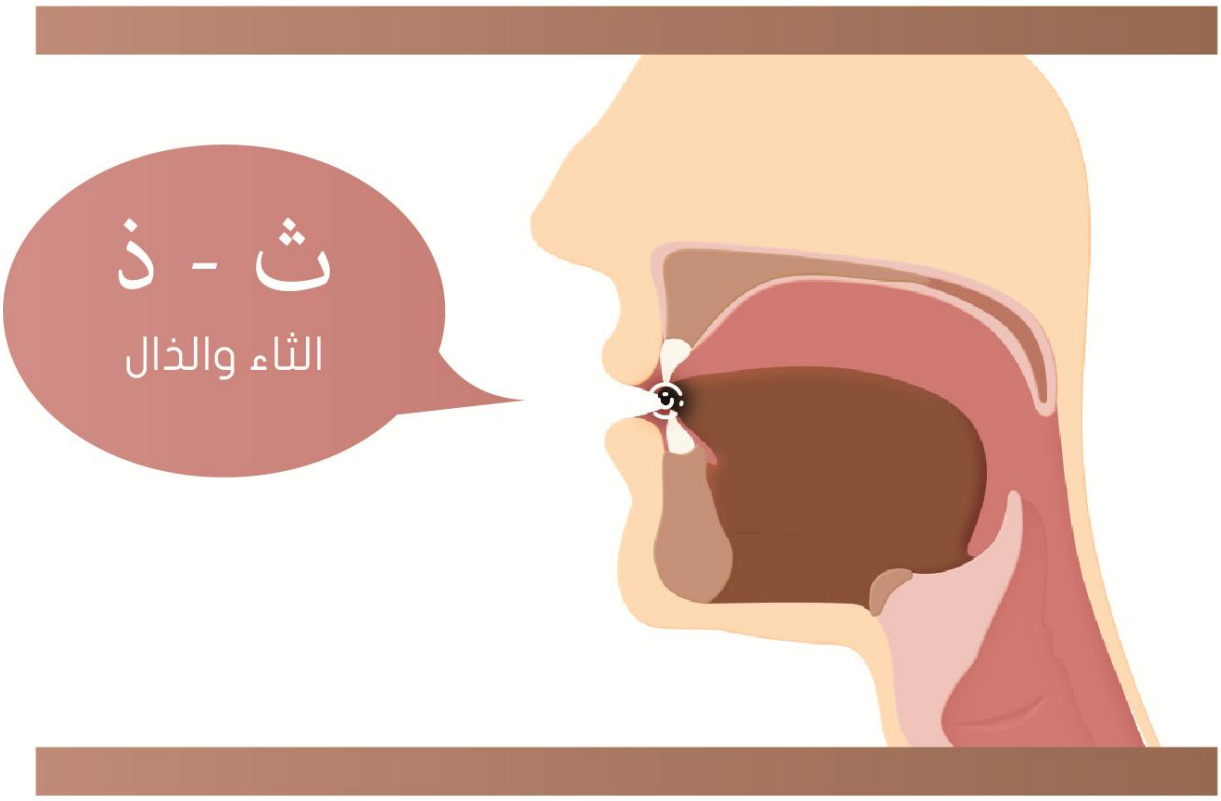
Unit 1 - Lesson 12

Places of Speech Articulation

The Tongue (اللِّسَان) – [The Tip of the Tongue]

In this lesson, we will learn about letters (ظ/ذ/ث). The tip of the tongue will collide with the bottom edges of the top two middle teeth (Central Incisors). Read and study below:

The letter (ظ) is articulated by using the tip of the tongue to strike the bottom edges of the top two middle teeth. The letter (ظ) is heavy. Hence, the back of the tongue must raise to exit, say (الظَّاهِر).



The two letters (ذ/ث) are also articulated by striking the tip of the tongue to the bottom edges of the top two middle teeth, say (ذُو الجَلَال), then say (الوَارِث).

Read the following Ayaah, that includes the letters (ظ/ذ/ث):

إِنَّ ٱلْمُسْلِمِينَ وَٱلْمُسْلِمَٰتِ وَٱلْمُؤْمِنِينَ وَٱلْمُؤْمِنَٰتِ وَٱلْقَٰنِتِينَ وَٱلْقَٰنِتَٰتِ وَٱلصَّٰدِقِينَ وَٱلصَّٰدِقَٰتِ وَٱلصَّٰبِرِينَ وَٱلصَّٰبِرَٰتِ وَٱلْخَٰشِعِينَ وَٱلْخَٰشِعَٰتِ وَٱلْمُتَصَدِّقِينَ وَٱلْمُتَصَدِّقَٰتِ وَٱلصَّٰٓئِمِينَ وَٱلصَّٰٓئِمَٰتِ وَٱلْحَٰفِظِينَ فُرُوجَهُمْ وَٱلْحَٰفِظَٰتِ وَٱلذَّٰكِرِينَ ٱللَّهَ كَثِيرًا وَٱلذَّٰكِرَٰتِ أَعَدَّ ٱللَّهُ لَهُم مَّغْفِرَةً وَأَجْرًا عَظِيمًا

Verily, the Muslims (those who submit to Allah in Islam) men and women, the believers men and women (who believe in Islamic Monotheism), the men and the women who are obedient (to Allah), the men and women who

are truthful (in their speech and deeds), the men and the women who are patient (in performing all the duties which Allah has ordered and in abstaining from all that Allah has forbidden), the men and the women who are humble (before their Lord Allah), the men and the women who give Zakat, and alms, etc. the men and the women who observe fast (the obligatory fasting during the month of Ramadan, and the optional Nawafil fasting), the men and the women who guard their chastity (from illegal sexual acts) and the men and the women who remember Allah much with their hearts and tongues (while sitting, standing, lying, etc. for more than 300 times extra over the remembrance of Allah during the five compulsory congregational prayers) or praying extra additional Nawafil prayers of night in the last part of night, etc.) Allah has prepared for them forgiveness and a great reward (i.e., Paradise). 33:35

Exercise**:** Write the words that include (ظ/ذ/ث) and then highlight the letters.

These are the last of the 18 letters that exit from the tongue.

Lesson 13 Warm-Up

Five Places of Speech Articulation

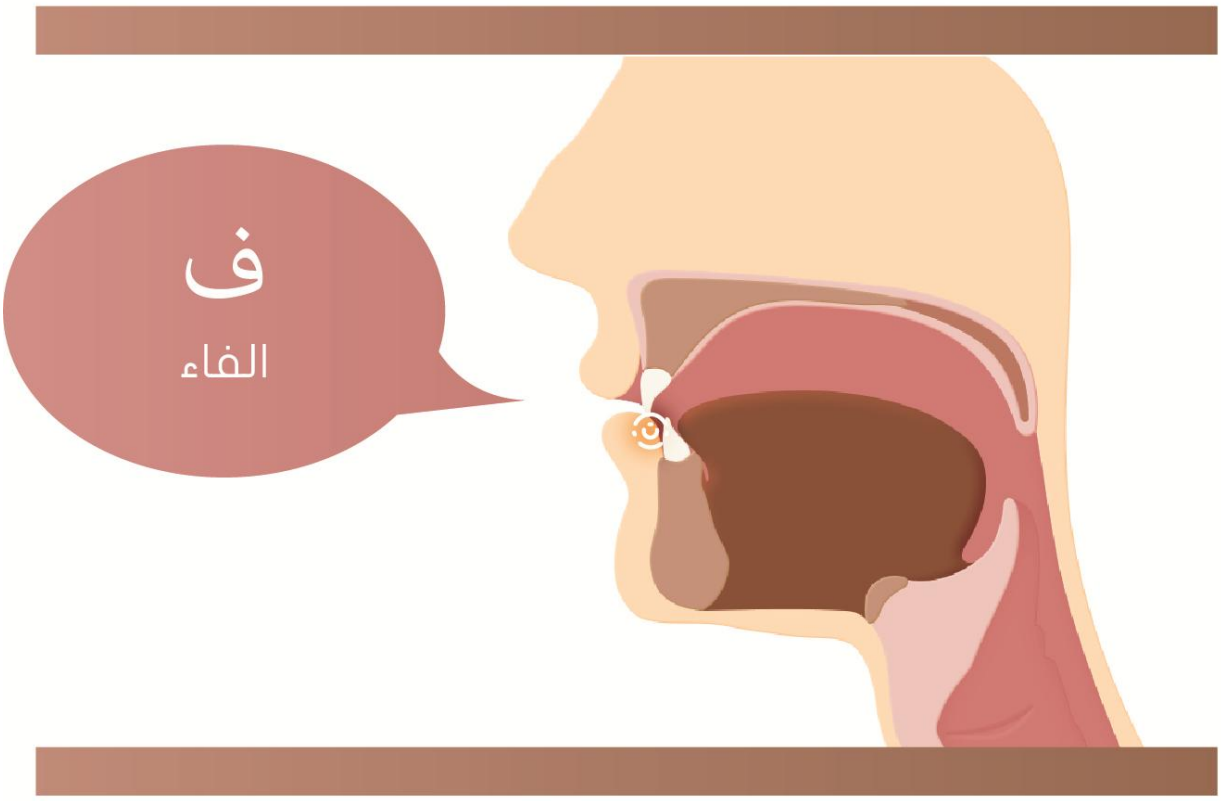
1. **T/F** The letters (ظ/ذ/ث) are emitted using the tip of the tongue and the bottom edges of the teeth.
2. **T/F** The letter (ظ) is a heavy letter.
3. **T/F** There are five types of mistakes regarding recitation.
4. **T/F** It is obligatory upon each person to learn the "Hidden Mistakes" regarding recitation.
5. **T/F** The science of Tajweed may be learned through books.
6. **T/F**
7. The letters (ل / ض) cover larger areas of articulation in comparison to the other letters.
8. **T/F** Arabs often mispronounce Arabic letters.
9. **T/F** Arabic letters have English equivalents.
10. Write the words from lesson 12 containing the letters (ظ/ذ/ث).

Unit 1 - Lesson 13

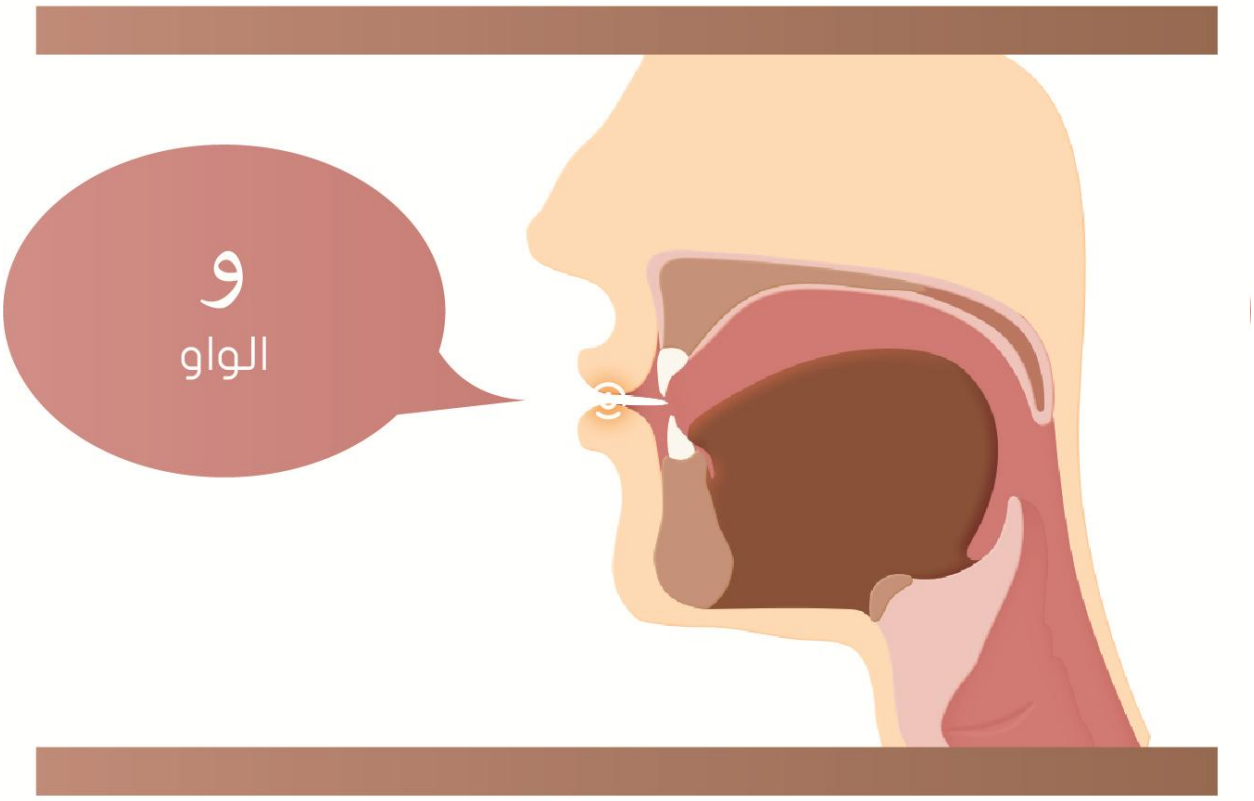
Places of Speech Articulation

The Two Lips (الشَّفَتَان)

We have completed the Makhaarij of the tongue. This lesson covers the four letters produced with the lips; the four letters (ف/ب/م/و) exit from the two lips. Read and study the following:



The letter (ف) is articulated when the inside of the lower lip and the edges of the two top front teeth (Central Incisors) meet, say (الغَفَّار).



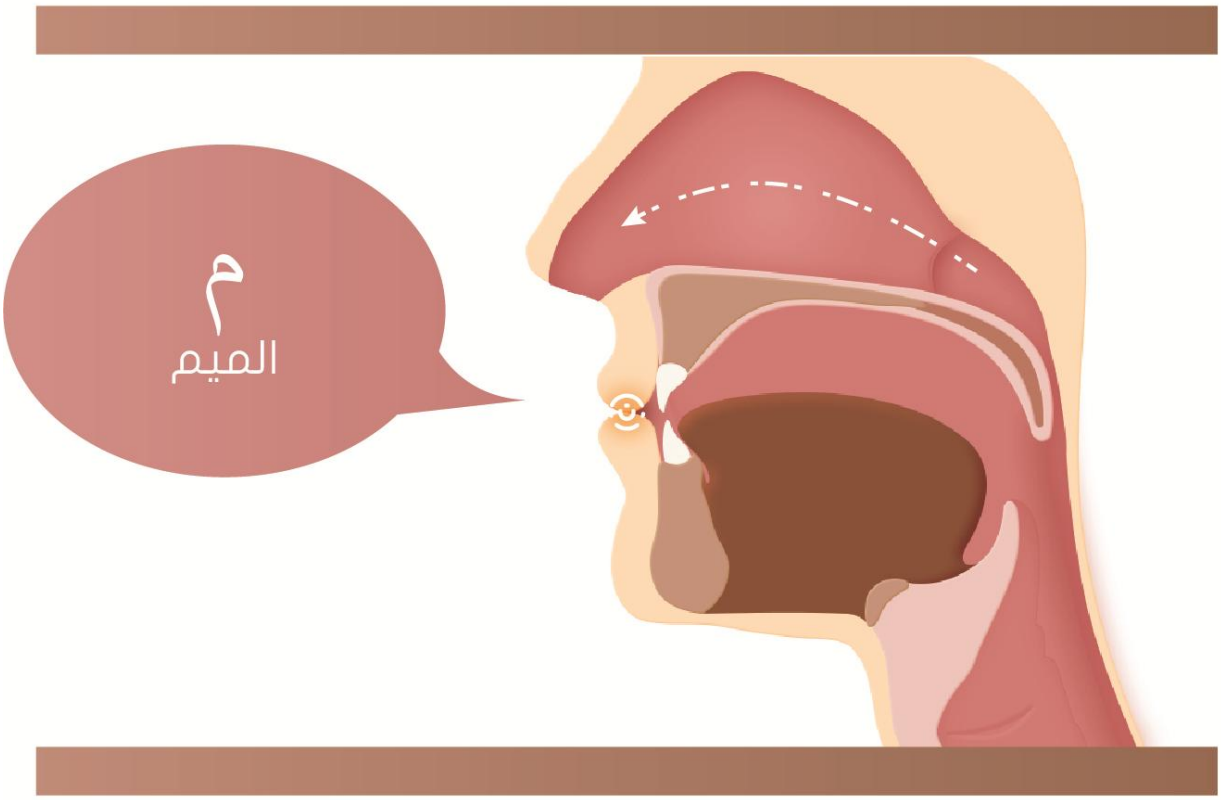
The letter (و) is articulated by forming a circle of the two lips, say (التَّوَّاب).

Note the exit points for (و) when it is occurring from the lips versus when it is Madiyyah and from al-Jawf.

Remember:

The letter (و) has two articulation points,

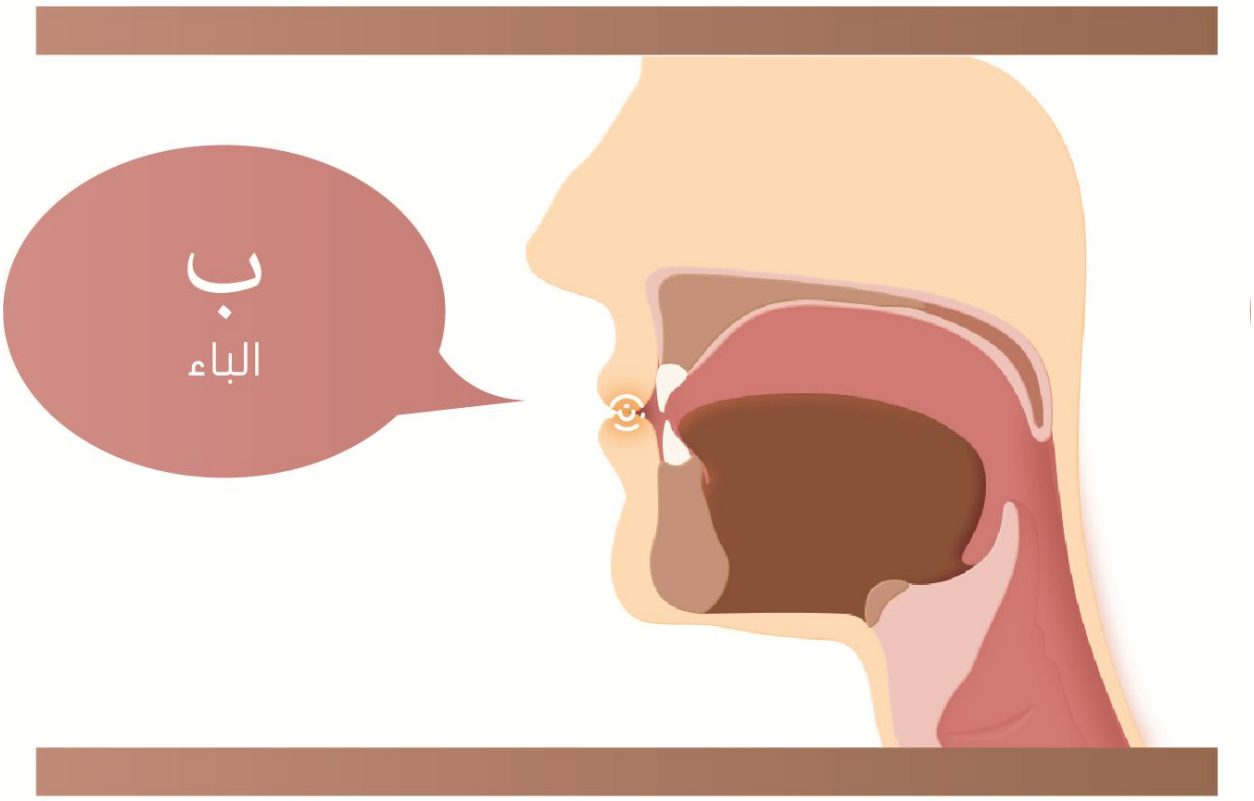
1) al Jawf and 2) al Lisaan.



The letter (م) is articulated by closing the (moist part) of two lips together, say (العَلِيم).

Fact:

The two letters (م/ن) have the inherent quality of Ghunnah (غُنَّة).



The letter (ب) is articulated by closing the two lips together, say (الرَّقِيب).

Important Tip:

The closing of the letter (ب) is stronger than the closing of the letter, the (م).

Read the following Ayaah, which includes the letters (و/م/ب/ف):

يَٰٓأَيُّهَا ٱلَّذِينَ ءَامَنُواْ ٱجْتَنِبُواْ كَثِيرًا مِّنَ ٱلظَّنِّ إِنَّ بَعْضَ ٱلظَّنِّ إِثْمٌ ۖ
وَلَا تَجَسَّسُواْ وَلَا يَغْتَب بَّعْضُكُم بَعْضًا ۚ أَيُحِبُّ أَحَدُكُمْ أَن يَأْكُلَ لَحْمَ أَخِيهِ مَيْتًا
فَكَرِهْتُمُوهُ ۚ وَٱتَّقُواْ ٱللَّهَ ۚ إِنَّ ٱللَّهَ تَوَّابٌ رَّحِيمٌ

O you who believe! Avoid much suspicions, indeed some suspicions are sins. And spy not, neither backbite one another. Would one of you like to eat the flesh of his dead brother? You would hate it (so hate backbiting). And fear Allah. Verily, Allah is the One Who accepts repentance, Most Merciful. 49:12

Exercise**:** Write the words that include (و/م/ب/ف) and then highlight the letters.

Lesson 14 Warm-Up

Five Places of Speech Articulation

1. **T/F** The 2 letters (م/ن) have the inherent quailty of Ghunnah (غُنَّة).

2. **T/F** The closing of the letter (ب) is stronger than the closing of the letter (م).

3. **T/F** The letter (و) has two articulation points.

4. The letter (و) exits from al-Jawf when it is _____ .

5. **T/F** The letter (و) is articulated by forming a "circle" of the two lips.

6. Write the letters are produced with the lips.

---

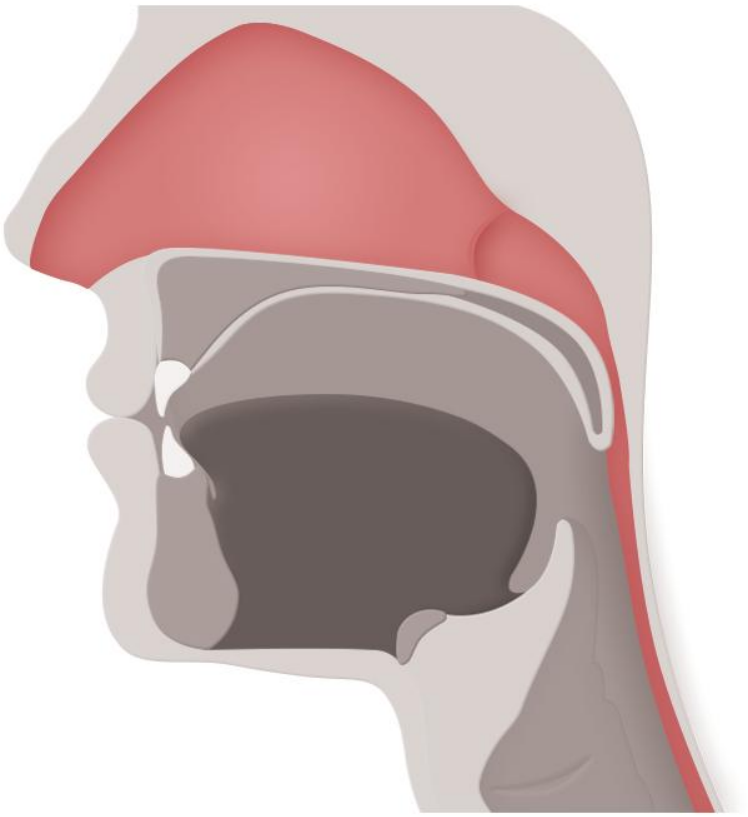
7. Write the words from lesson 13 containing the letters (و/م/ب/ف).

Unit 1 - Lesson 14

Places of Speech Articulation

The Nasal Passage (الخَيشُوم)

This lesson covers the 5th and final Makhraj, the Nasal Passage. The Nasal Passage is the nasal cavity located above the hard palate. This Makhraj is an emission for the **sound** of Ghunnah(غُنَّة). Ghunnah is a **nasal sound** coming from the nasopharynx. Take a look at the Makhraj for the Nasal Passage below.



Good job! That was a lot of work!
You have completed Unit 1,
The Makhraj of the letters!

Next, Unit 2 Letter Characteristics

Unit 2 ~ Intro: Letter Characteristics

Articulating Letters Properly

The Characteristics (الصِّفَات)

And Allah is due all praise. We have completed the study of the Makhaarij. Unit 2 covers the analysis of letter qualities. Letter qualities or characteristics of the letters are descriptions of letter emission. The qualities of the letters are important because letters that share the same Makhraj produce different sounds. For example, (ت) and (ط) exit from the same Makhraj, yet *sound different* due to their differences in **characteristics**. Consider the following:

- If a person *does not* apply the characteristics of a letter, it may change the meaning of the Quran, as with the example provided above with (ت) and (ط).
- Demonstrating characteristics of the letters distinguishes *letters* from other letters and delivers proper pronunciation.

Next, acquaint yourself with the following:

The Arabic terms for the characteristics of the letters:	
صِفَة	صِفَات
(singular)	(plural)
Characteristic(s) of the letter(s)	

Assignments: Learn the terms for the characteristics of the letters and read this page every day this week.

Unit 2 - Lesson 1

Letter Qualities Without Opposites

The Characteristics (الصِّفَات)

In this lesson, we will cover some characteristics that some letters have. Read the following:

Letter Characteristics	
1. The [undesirable] repetition (of the tongue). The tongue has a natural tendency to roll the letter (ر); this is to be avoided.	التَكرِير
2. The diffusion (of air in the mouth). Air is spread around the mouth during articulation; this is a quality of the letter (ش).	التَّفَشِّي
3. The whistle (sound that emits). A whistling sound that emits during enunciation due to the tightness of the Makhraj, a quality of the letters (ز/س/ص).	الصَّفِير
4. A lengthening of the Makhraj as the edges of the tongue move forward to the gums of the front teeth; this is a quality of the letter (ض).	الإستِطَالَة
5. The vibration (of sound that emits). The unrest of a letter during emergence causes the letter to shake when it carries Sukoon. This is a quality of 5 letters (ق/ط/ج/د/ب). The characteristics of Qalqalah will be covered further in lesson 8.	القَلقَلَة

The characteristics of letters make each letter **unique** and distinguish it from others that share the same Makhraj. Consider the following:

- Demonstrating characteristics of the letters distinguishes *letters* from other letters.
- Demonstrating the characteristics of the letters distinguishes *reciters* from other reciters.
- Letter characteristics should be applied appropriately.

Assignment: Read this lesson every day this week.

Important:

Letters that share the same Makhraj produce different sounds because their characteristics are different.

Unit 2 - Lesson 2

Letter Qualities *with* Opposites

The Characteristics (الصِّفَات)

In the previous lesson, we learned letter characteristics (without opposites) for 11 letters in the Arabic alphabet. The remaining lessons explain characteristics applicable to the letters as opposites. These characteristics are categorized as follows:

Letter Characteristics with Opposites	
الإستِفال The lowness (of the tongue).	الإستِعلَاء The elevation (of the back of the tongue).
الإنفِتَاح The separation (of the tongue from the roof of the mouth).	الإطبَاق The adhesion (of most of the tongue to the roof of the mouth).
الجَهر Making apparent (due to firm reliance on the Makhraj).	الهَمس A whisper (due to weak dependence on the Makhraj).

Letter Characteristics with 3 Opposites		
الرِّخَاوَة	التَّوَسُّط	الشِّدَّة
The softness (of **sound**)	The moderation (of **sound**)	The strength (of **sound**)

Note: Each letter has at least five characteristics.

Unit 2 - Lesson 3

Intrinsic Letter Qualities *with* Opposites

The Characteristics (الصِّفَات) – Elevation/Lowness

This lesson covers the characteristics of Elevation and Lowness (of the tongue) when emitting letters as explained in the tables below:

Elevation *VS.* Lowness	
الإستِفال	الإستِعلَاء
The lowness (of the tongue). Keeping the tongue lowered from the roof of the mouth. These 21 letters have this quality: أ/ب/ت/ث/ج/ح/د/ذ/ر ز/س/ش/ع/ف/ك/ل/م/ن/ه/و/ي	The elevation (of the back of the tongue). To cause pressure by raising the back of the tongue to the roof of the mouth with the letters: خ/ص/ض/ط/ظ/غ/ق

Assignment: Practice the letters of Elevation and Lowness by reading the words in the table below:

خ الخَبِير	ح الحَفِيظ	ج الجَلِيل	ث الوَارِث	ت المَتِين	ب المُجِيب	أ المُؤْمِن
ص الصَّمَد	ش الشَّكُور	س السَّلام	ز الرَّزَّاق	ر البَرّ	ذ ذُو الجَلال	د الأَحَد
ق القَوِي	ف الحَفِي	غ المُغْنِي	ع الوَاسِع	ظ الحَافِظ	ط البَاسِط	ض القَابِض
ي القَيُّوم	و الوَكِيل	ه الهَادِي	ن النُّور	م العَظِيم	ل الإلَه	ك الأَكْرَم

Unit 2 - Lesson 4

Intrinsic Letter Qualities *with* Opposites

The Characteristics (الصِّفَات) – Adhesion/Separation

In the previous lesson, we learned about the letters of "Elevation" and "Lowness". This lesson covers the letters "Adhesion" and "Separation". Only four letters have the quality of "Adhesion", meaning the tongue will make contact and adhere to the "Upper Palate". Read below:

Adhesion *VS.* Separation	
الإِطبَاق The adhesion (of most of the tongue to the roof of the mouth), causing an increase in the thickness of the tongue. Thus, the sound is compressed during enunciation. These four letters have this quality: ص/ض/ط/ظ	الإِنفِتَاح The separation (of the tongue from the roof of the mouth). Thus, separating the back of the tongue from the mouth during enunciation. These 24 letters have this quality: أ/ب/ت/ث/ج/ح/خ/د/ذ/ر/ز س/ش/ع/غ/ف/ق/ك/ل/م/ن/ه/و/ي

Note: The four letters of "Adhesion" are also letters of "Elevation". Hence, the four letters (ص/ض/ط/ظ) elevate *and* stick to the Upper Palate (back of the mouth).

Unit 2 - Lesson 5

Permanent Letter Qualities *with* Opposites

The Characteristics (الصِّفَات) Apparent/Whisper

A letter will have either a "Whisper" due to the air that emits during enunciation or be "Apparent" because the air is cut. Read below:

Apparent *VS.* Whisper	
الجَهر	الهَمس
Firm reliance upon the Makhraj during articulation causes the sound to be emitted strongly and clearly with <u>no air</u> (whisper). These 18 letters have this quality: أ/ب/ج/د/ذ/ر/ز/ض ط/ظ/ع/غ/ق/ل/م/ن/و/ي	Weak reliance on the Makhraj, which causes air (a whisper) to run during articulation. These 10 letters have this quality: ت/ث/ح/خ/س/ش/ص/ف/ك/ه

Assignment: Practice the letters that are Apparent - Whisper using the table below:

أ المُؤْمِن	ب الرَّقِيب	ت المُقِيت	ث الوَارِث	ج الحَجّ	ح الفَتَّاح	خ الأَخ
د الوَدُود	ذ الذِّكرَى	ر النُّور	ز العَزِيز	س السَّلَام	ش الشَّكُور	ص الصَّمَد
ض القَابِض	ط المُحِيط	ظ الحَفِيظ	ع السَّمِيع	غ المُغنِي	ف اللَّطِيف	ق الحَقّ
ك المَلِك	ل الوَكِيل	م الحَلِيم	ن المَتِين	ه القَهَّار	و المُصَوِّر	ي الحَيّ

Unit 2 - Lesson 6

Permanent Letter Qualities *with* 3 Opposites

The Characteristics (الصِّفَات) Softness/Moderation/Strength

This lesson covers the **sound** of the letter once it touches the Makhraj. Hence, the sound will emit with Strength, Moderation, or Softness during enunciation, see below:

Softness *VS.* Moderation *VS.* Strength		
الرِّخَاوَة The softness (of **sound**). To run the sound of the letter entirely. These 15 letters have this quality: ث/ح/خ/ذ/ز/س/ش ص/ض/ظ/غ/ف/ه/و/ي	التَّوسُّط The moderation (of **sound**). A flowing **sound** after it has been cut. These five letters have this quality: ر/ع/ل/م/ن	الشِّدَّة The strength (of **sound**). To entirely block the **sound** as soon as you touch the Makhraj. These eight letters have this quality: أ/ب/ت/ج/د/ط/ق/ك

Assignment: Practice the letters that emit with Strength, Moderation, or Softness using the table below:

أ المُؤْمِن	ب الرَّقِيب	ت المُقِيت	ث الوَارِث	ج الحَجّ	ح الفَتَّاح	خ الأَخ
د الوُدُود	ذ الذِّكرَى	ر النُّور	ز العَزِيز	س السَّلَام	ش الشَّكُور	ص الصَّمَد
ض القَابِض	ط المُحِيط	ظ الحَفِيظ	ع السَّمِيع	غ المُغنِي	ف اللَّطِيف	ق الحَقّ
ك المَلِك	ل الوَكِيل	م الحَلِيم	ن المَتِين	ه القَهَّار	و المُصَوِّر	ي الحَيّ

Fact:

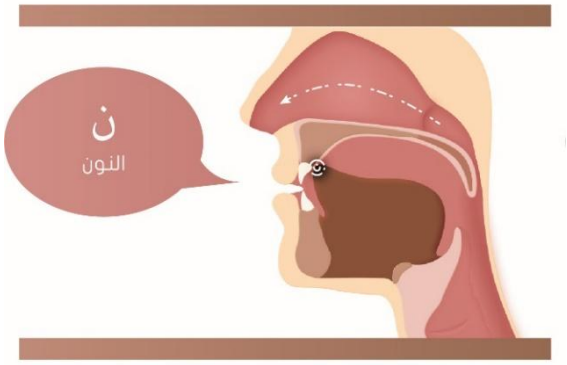
Letters do not exist without their special characteristics.

Unit 2 - Lesson 7

Understanding Permanent Letter Qualities

The Nasalization (الغُنَّة)

Ghunnah is the nasalization applied when making rules such as Idgham and Ikhfaa. The two letters Noon and Meem (م/ن) have the **characteristic** of Ghunnah (غُنَّة). Al Khayshoom/The Nasal Passage contains the quality Ghunnah (غُنَّة). In the illustrations below, notice the articulation points for the letters Noon and meem (م/ن). Their quality of Ghunnah (غُنَّة) is demonstrated with an arrow moving through the Nasal Passage.



The timing for Ghunnah/Nasalization is approximately two counts. Moreover, when (م/ن) contains Shaddah (مّ/نّ), Ghunnah must be observed with its greatest form, strong and clear. Practice saying the following:

حَملَهُنَّ ۞ ۞ عَلَيهِنَّ

Habit of listening to <u>reciters</u>
for <u>clarity</u> of <u>expected</u> sounds.

Unit 2 - Lesson 8

Understanding Permanent Letter Qualities

The Vibration (القَلقَلَة)

The characteristic of Qalqalah is a vibratory sound that emits when the letters (ق/ط/ج/د/ب) have Sukoon. Qalqalah has three categories:

The 3 Categories of Qalqalah		
Greater The greater form of Qalqalah is when you stop on a word ending with one of the letters (ق/ط/ج/د/ب) and it has Shaddah.	Medium The medium form of Qalqalah is when you stop on a word ending with one of the letters (ق/ط/ج/د/ب).	Lesser The lesser form of Qalqalah is when one of the letters (ق/ط/ج/د/ب) is in the middle of a word with Sukoon.
الحَجّ الحَقّ وَتَبّ	مُحِيط وَ لَقَدْ خَلَق	سُبْحَانَ رَزَقْنَاهُم تَجْرِى

Consider listening to the recitation of Soorah al Masad (111) al Falaq (113), and al Qadr (97) to hear examples for each level of Qalqalah mentioned above.

Unit 2 - Lesson 9

Understanding Letter Qualities

The Heavy/Light (التَّفخِيم/التَّرقِيق)

This lesson covers the Heaviness and Lightness of the letter (ر). Sometimes (ر) is a *heavy* letter, while at other times it is *light*. Examine the tables below:

Light (ر)		**Heavy** (ر)	
The letter (ر) is light when it contains or is preceded by Kasrah (ِ) or Yaa Madd (ي).		The letter (ر) is heavy when it contains or is preceded by Dammah (ُ) or Fathah (َ). Likewise, if it is preceded by Alif (ا) or Waw (و) Medd.	
(1) كَافِرِين	(4) فَرِيق	(1) كافِرُون	(4) قَرِيَة
(2) مَصِير	(5) شَرِيك	(2) مَعرُوف	(5) شُرَكَاء
(3) آخِر	(6) رِجَال	(3) نُور	(6) رَجُل

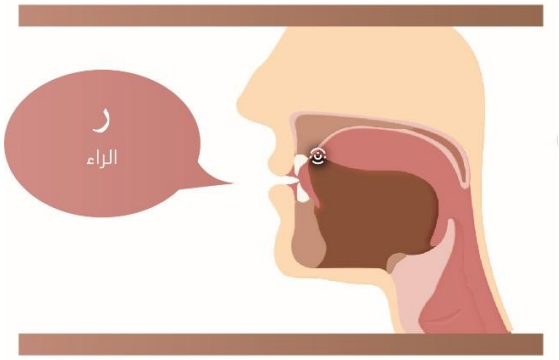
Exercise: Read the examples in each column, then compare the words sharing the same number. For example, كافِرُون (1) *vs.* كَافِرِين (1).

Note: When Sukoon precedes the letter (ر), look at the letter before the Sukoon to determine whether to say it heavy or light.

Assignment: Every Aayah in Soorah al-Qamar (54), and al-Asr (103) ends with the letter (ر). Read and listen along to the **Heaviness** and **Lightness** of the letter (ر) at the end of these two Soorahs.

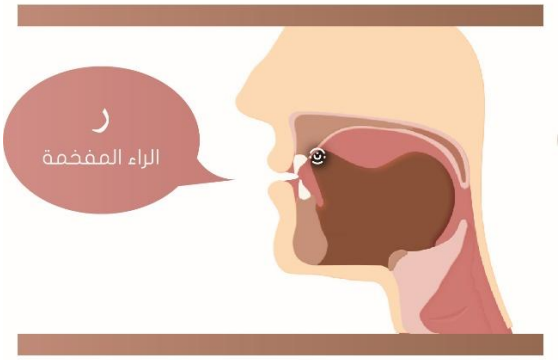
Learner's Tips:

When the letter (ر) has Kasrah (ِ), it is read lightly.



The tongue will be lowered when emitting (ر) light.

When the letter (ر) has Fathah (َ), it is heavy. (It will have a *sound like* "rock". It will **never** be pronounced *like* raccoon.)



The tongue will be raised when emitting (ر) heavily.

Note: We have learned there are two ***occasional*** heavy letters: (ل/ر). This lesson covered (ر) when it is heavy/light. You learned about (ل) as a heavy/light letter occurring in the Name of Allah in Module 2, Become an Effective Reader. Also, the letter Alif (ا) emits a heavy sound when followed by a heavy letter.

Assignment: Document examples of the **Heaviness** and **Lightness** of the letter (ر) in your reading journal.

You have completed Unit 2!

Next is Unit 3, The Element of Lengthening

Unit 3 - Lesson 1

The Element of Lengthening/Mudood
Joined/Separated (مُنفصِل / مُتَّصِل)

In this lesson, you will learn that the Original Natural Medd extends to 4-5 beats. This occurs when Hamza (ء) is **within** the same word or **begins** the following word. Thus,

- When the letter Hamza (ء) is present in a word with Natural Medd, it is recited 4-5 counts.
- Likewise, if Natural Medd occurs in a word and the following word *begins* with Hamza (ء), it is recited for four counts. Study the examples below:

Medd Caused by Hamza	
مَد وَاجِب مُتَّصِل Joined Medd	مَد جَائِز مُنفصِل Separated Madd
السَّمَاءَ	تُوبُوٓاْ إِلَىٰ ٱللَّهِ
أُوْلَٰٓئِكَ	مَآ أَنتَ
ٱلْمَلَٰٓئِكَةُ	فِيهَآ أَبَدًا
Hamza (ء) + (و/ي/ا) = 4-5 vowel counts	

In this lesson, you learned the letter Hamza (ء) is a cause for Medd lasting 4-5 vowel counts.

Assignment: Practice, saying the words in the table above, documenting your own examples in your reading journal.

Unit 3 - Lesson 2

The Element of Lengthening/Mudood
Light Form/Intensified (مُثَقَّل / مُخَفَّف)

In this lesson, you will learn about an obligatory Medd, which is lengthened to 6 counts. There are two types, and they occur in one word. First, is the word (ءَآلْـٰٔنَ). This word occurs in 2 places in Soorah Yoonus (10:51 & 91), it is the only example of this type of Medd.

Next, is when Shaddah (ّ) follows a Medd letter, such as in the words (ٱلضَّآلِّينَ) and (ٱلحَآقَّةُ). Read more below:

Obligatory Medd Caused by Shaddah	
شَآقُّواْ ٱللَّهَ	تَتَّبِعَآنِّ
Shaddah (ّ) + (و/ي/ا) = 6 vowel counts	

Recap: 2 reasons for lengthening Medd:

1. The presence of Hamza (الهَمزَة) + (و/ي/ا) = 4-5 counts
2. The presence of Sukoon (السُّكُون) + (و/ي/ا) = 6 counts

(These are "Lengthened," meaning the "Original Medd (و/ي/ا)", exceeds the normal count. Hence, a 2-count Medd is now lengthened to 4, 5, or 6.)

Assignment: Practice saying the words above. Additionally, record yourself reciting Soorah al-Faatihah and check if you are saying (ٱلضَّآلِّينَ) for the required six vowel counts. If not, make an appropriate correction. May Allah bless you. Aameen

Unit 3 - Lesson 3

The Element of Lengthening/Mudood

The Independent Letters (الحَرُوف المُقَطَعَة)

In this lesson, we learn about "The Independent Letters". These letters demonstrate the Qur'an's miraculous magnificence. There are four categories regarding them.

- 5 letters are recited with 2 vowel counts: (ح/ر/ط/ه/ي).
- 7 letters are recited with 6 vowel counts: (س/ص/ق/ك/ل/م/ن/ه/ي).
- 1 letter is recited with either 4 or 6 vowel counts:(ع).
- The letter Alif (ا), (أَلِف), which does not have Medd.

Vowel Counts of The Independent Letters						
خ	حا (2)	ج	ث	ت	ب	ا أَلِف
صَ (6)	ش	سَ (6)	ز	را (2)	ذ	د
قَ (6)	ف	غ	عَ (4)	ظ	طا (2)	ض
يا (2)	و	ها (2)	نَ (6)	مَ (6)	لَ (6)	كَ (6)

Learner's Tip: Above the letter, you will recognize the 6-vowel-count Medd symbol for the Independent Letters. For example, (نَ). Next, practice what you have learned. Practice reading the Independent letters on the following page.

الٓمٓ	الٓمٓ	الٓمٓصٓ	الٓر	الٓر	الٓر
الٓمٓر	الٓر	الٓر	كٓهيعٓصٓ	طه	طسٓمٓ
طسٓ	طسٓمٓ	الٓمٓ	الٓمٓ	الٓمٓ	الٓمٓ
يسٓ	صٓ	حمٓ	حمٓ	حمٓ	عٓسٓقٓ
حمٓ	حمٓ	حمٓ	حمٓ	قٓ	نٓ

Notes:

- Apply the rules of Tajweed when reciting the Independent letters.
- There are 30 combinations of Independent letters in the Quran. (2,3,7,10,11,12,13,14,15,19,20,26,27,28,29,30,31,32,36, 38,40,41,42,43,44,45,46,50,68).
- They occur at the beginning of 29 Suwar.
- Soorah ash Shoorah (42) has two sets.
- 14 letters compose the Independent letters.
- There are four Soorahs with letter names (20,36,38,50).

Assignment: Practice reading with the Independent letters. Listen and read along to the proper recitation.

Unit 3 - Lesson 4

The Element of Lengthening/Mudood

Connecting Medd /Medd Exposed to Sukoon

المَدُّ العَارِض للسُّكُون **Medd Exposed to Sukoon**
When a word with Medd ends the recitation, Medd may be recited for 2, *to* 4 or 6 vowel counts.

Soorah al-Faathiah, Al-Mutaffiffeen (83), at-Teen (95), Quraysh (106), and al-Maaoon (107) contain examples of Medd Exposed to Sukoon. Also, refer to Module 2, Become an Effective Reader (lesson 11) for more explanation.

Next is Connecting Medd Lesser and Greater. Which is Medd caused by the pronoun (ہ), it only occurs when (ہُ) carries a Kasrah (ہِ) or Dammah (ہُ). When the <u>letter before it</u> and <u>the word after</u> it have *short vowels*, recite two-vowel counts Medd. When the word following the pronoun (ہ) begins with the letter Hamza (ء), recite four vowel counts Medd. See the table below:

مَدُّ الصِّلَة **The Connecting Medd**	
مَدُّ الصِّلَة الصُغرَى Lesser Connecting Medd: 2 vowel counts ہ + ِ / ُ قَالَ لَهُ صَاحِبُهُ	مَدُّ الصِلَة الكُبرَى Greater Connecting Medd: 4 vowel counts ہ + ء يُحَاوِرُهُ أَكَفَرْتَ

You have completed Unit 3!
Next is Unit 4, The Aspects of Merging

Unit 4 - Lesson 1

The Aspects of Merging
(أَحكَام النُون السَّاكِنَة والتّنوِين)
Rules of Noon Saakinah and Tanween

Next, we will learn about the four rules for Noon Saakinah and Tanween. Begin by reading the following:

4 Procedures to Noon Saakinah and Tanween	
1) Changing (the Noon Saakinah or Tanween).	قَلب
2) Merging (the Noon Saakinah or Tanween).	الإدغَام
3) Making Clear (the Noon Saakinah or Tanween).	الإظهَار
4) Hiding (the Noon Saakinah or Tanween).	الإخفَاء

Firstly, the rule of "Changing" (قَلب), the Noon Saakinah or Tanween into a (م) when (ب) follows. To do this,

1. Close the lips gently for (م), observing Ghunnah.
2. Then, recite the (ب) that follows. (This rule is often indicated by a (م) above the text, indicating the merging of a Noon Saakinah or Tanween).

Examine the table below and practice the examples:

قَلب	
Examples of Changing Noon Saakinah or Tanween into (م)	
خَبِيرٌۢا بَصِيرًا	أَنۢبَآءِ
As seen in the examples above, Qalb may occur *between 2* words or <u>within one</u> word.	

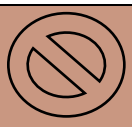
Unit 4 - Lesson 2

The Aspects of Merging (الإدغَام)

(أَحكَام النُون السَّاكِنَة والتّنوِين)

Rules of Noon Saakinah and Tanween

This lesson covers the rules of Noon Saakinah or Tanween merging (الإدغَام) into one of the six letters (ي/و/ن/م/ل/ر). This merger will occur *with and without* Ghunnah. There is no Ghunnah when Noon Saakinah and Tanween merge into (ل/ر). Ghunnah is observed when Noon Saakinah and Tanween merge into a (م/ن/و/ي).

إدغَام بِغَنرِ غُنَّة **Idghaam *with no* Ghunnah**			
ل	فَعَّالٌ لِّمَا يُرِيد	مَن لَّمْ	خَيراً لَّكُمْ
ر	غَفُورٌ رَّحِيمْ	مِن رَّبِّكُمْ	مُحَمَّدٌ رَّسُولُ الله
Notice that Shaddah indicates merging has taken place.			

إدغَام بِغُنَّة **Idghaam *with* Ghunnah**			
م	رَسُولٌ مِّنَ الله	صُحُفاً مُّطَهَّرَة	عَرَبِيّ مُّبِينِ
ن	فَلَن نَّزِيدَكُم	طَلعٌ نَّضِيد	شَيْءٍ نَّحْنُ
و	مِن وَّلِيّ	بُكرَةً وَّ أَصِلاً	سِنَةٌ وَّ لَا نَوم
ي	خَيراً يَرَه	مَن يَعمَل	وُ جُوهٌ يَوْمَئِذٍ
Notice Idghaam ***only*** takes place between **2** words. Noon Saakinah will not have a vowel when merged.			

Unit 4 - Lesson 3

The Aspects of Merging (الإظهَار)

(أَحكَام النُون السَّاكِنَة والتّنوِين)

Rules of Noon Saakinah and Tanween

This lesson covers the "Making Clear" (الإظهَار) of (the Noon Saakinah or Tanween) when followed by either of the "Throat Letters", Al-Halq (ء/ه/ع/ح /غ/ خ). If Noon Saakinah or Tanween follows either of these letters, then it will be pronounced as it would be when it is Saakin (has Sukoon).

Examples of Ithaar The "Making Clear" of the Noon Saakinah or Tanween			
ء	مِنْ أَهْلِ	كِتَٰبٌ أَنزَلْنَٰهُ	كُفُوًا أَحَدٌ
ه	يَنْهَىٰ	مِنهُمْ	سَلَٰمٌ هِىَ
ع	سَمِيعٌ عَلِيمٌ	أَنعَمْتَ	شَيءٍ عَلِيم
ح	غَفُورٌ حَلِيمٌ	نَارٌ حَامِيَةٌۢ	وَٱنْحَر
غ	مُحْصَنَٰتٍ غَيْرَ	إِلَٰهٍ غَيْرُهُ	زَوْجًا غَيْرَهُ
خ	لَطِيفٌ خَبِيرٌ	مِنْ خَيْرٍ	لِمَنْ خَشِىَ
As seen in the examples above, Ithaar may occur *between 2* words or <u>within 1</u> word.			

Unit 4 - Lesson 4

The Aspects of Merging (الإخفَاء)

(أَحكَام النُّون السَّاكِنَة والتَّنوِين)

Rules of Noon Saakinah and Tanween

This lesson covers the "Hiding" (الإخفَاء). This is when Noon Saakinah or Tanween is hidden while making Ghunnah from the letter of Ikhfaa. Ikhfaa is emitted between the sound of Idghaam and Ithaar. The Ghunnah will be recited heavy, or light, based on the letter following it. Hence, it will be recited heavily after a heavy letter and lightly after a light letter. The following are the letters of Ikhfaa:
(ض/ك/ق/ش/ج/ص/س/ز/ط/د/ت/ظ/ذ/ث/ف).

Examples of Ikhfaa The "Hiding" of the Noon Saakinah or Tanween			
ف	أَنفُسَهُمْ	مَن فَضلِه	يَتِيمًا فَـَٔاوَىٰ
ث	وَٱلْأُنثَىٰٓ	مَن ثَقُلَت	مَاءً ثَجَّاجا
ذ	أَنذِر	مِن ذُرِّيَّتِي	نَفسٍ ذَآئِقَة
ظ	يَنظُر	مَن ظُلِم	ظِلاً ظَلِيلاً
ت	أَنتَ	مِن تَحتِهَا	جَنَّاتٍ تَجرِي
د	عِندَ	مِن دُونِهِ	أَندَادًا
ط	يَنطِقُ	مِن طِين	مِن طَيِّبَات

More Examples of Ikhfaa The “Hiding” of the Noon Saakinah or Tanween			
ز	أَنزَلنَا	مَن زَكَّىٰهَا	يَوْمَئِذٍ زُرْقًا
س	الإنسَان	عَن سَبِيل	قَولاً سَدِيداً
ص	يُنصَرُون	مِن صِيَام	فَانصَب
ج	وَالإنجِيل	مَن جَاء	حُبّاً جَمّاً
ش	أَنشَاكُم	مِن شَىء	نَفسٌ شَيئاً
ق	لَمُنقَلِبُون	مِن قَبل	رِزْقاً قَالُوا
ك	أَنكَالاً	إِن كُنتُم	مَلكٌ كَرِيم
ض	مَنضُود	مَن ضَلَّ	قَوماً ضَآلِّين

A Light Ghunnah is observed with 10 letters,
While a Heavy Ghunnah is applied to 5 letters.
Colors have indicated this:

(ض/ك/ق/ش/ج/ص/س/ز/ط/د/ت/ظ/ذ/ث/ف).

Ikhfaa may occur *between 2* words or <u>within 1</u> word.

Unit 4 - Lesson 5

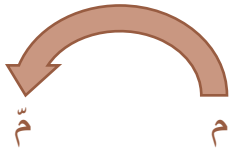
The Aspects of Merging

Rules of Meem Saakinah (أَحكَام المِيم السَّاكِنَة)

There are three rules to Meem Saakinah. See below:

3 Procedures to Meem Saakinah	
1) Merging (the Meem).	الإدغَام الشَّفَوِى
2) Hiding (the Meem).	الإخفَاء الشَّفَوِى
3) Making Clear (the Meem).	الإظهَار الشَّفَوِى

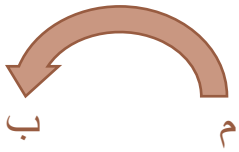
الإدغَام الشَّفَوِى
Merging (the Meem)



Idghaam-Shafawee is merging Meem into another Meem, Ghunnah will be observed!
Shaddah on the Meem indicates merging.

فَمِنهُم مَّن لَهُم مَّا

الإخفَاء الشَّفَوِى
Hiding (the Meem)



Ikhfaa Shafawee is merging Meem into Baa.
Ghunnah should be observed.

تَرْمِيهِم بِحِجَارَةٍ أَم بَعِيد

الإظهَار الشَّفَوِى
Making Clear (the Meem)

Ithaar Shafawee is making clear the Meem when Meem Saakinah is merged into the remaining letters:

أ/ت/ث/ج/ح/خ/د/ذ/ر/ز/س/ش
ص/ض/ط/ظ/ع/غ/ف/ق/ك/ل/ن/ه/و/ي

عَلَيْهِمْ وَلَا ٱلضَّآلِّينَ	هُم فِيهَا
أَلَمْ نَشْرَك	لَعَلَّكمْ تَعْلَقِلون
صَلاتِهِم سَاهُون	أَلَم يَجْعَل

Fact:

(ن) and (م) carries the quality of Ghunnah (غُنَّة).

Unit 4 - Lesson 6

Other Aspects of Merging

Idghaam (الإدغَام)

Learn about the following types of Idghaam below:

إدغَام المُتَقَارِبَين
Idghaam of Similar Proximities

Idghaam-Mutaqaaribayn refers to the merging of letters close in Makhaarij, for example:

When (ل) is merged into(ر).

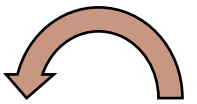
قُل رَّبِ

When (ق) is merged into(ك).

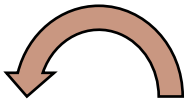
أَلَمْ نَخلُقكُّم

إدغَام مِثلَين
Idghaam of Two Identical Letters

Idghaam-Mithlayn is the merging of the same letter.



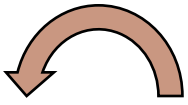
ٱذْهَب بِّكِتَٰبِى



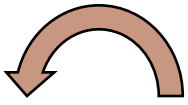
لَهُم مَّثَلًا

إدغَام المُتَجَانِسَين
Idghaam of Two Similar Letters

Idghaam-Mutajaanisayn is the merging of letters that share the same Makhaarij but different Sifaat



إِذ ظَّلَمْتُم



فَـٔامَنَت طَّآئِفَةٌ

Trivia: Which Soorah contains the word (عَبَدتُّمْ)?

(Trivia key located on the bottom of page 93.)

You have completed

Module 5 - Tajweed Assist,

Congratulations!

Unique Rules in Some Words - Bonus Lesson

إِمَالَة

Imaalah is to pronounce the *Alif* between Alif and Yaa and to pronounce the *Fathah* on Raa between a Fathah and Kasrah, see below.

مَجْرٖىٰهَا — *Pronounced* — مَجرَيْهَا

11:41

إِشْمَام

Between the Noon and Meem, briefly round the lips (for Dammah) without making Dammah.

تَأْمَّنَّا

12:11

تَسهِيلُ الهَمزَة

The Ease of the (Second) Hamza: There is a 2nd Hamza (ا), it is pronounced between an Alif and a Hamza.

ءَاْعْجَمِيٌّ

41:44

When (س) occurs above (ص)	
One may recite (س) or (ص) in the following scenarios:	Recite (ص) only:
يَبْصُّطُ 2:245 — بَصّْطَةً 7:69 — ٱلْمُصَيْطِرُونَ 52:37	بِمُصَيْطِرٍ 88:22

Trivia Key: Soorah al Kaafiroon 109.

In the following tables, you will find mnemonics for memorizing Sifaat.

Mnemonics for the rule of **elevation of the tongue**:
خَصٌّ ضَغْطٍ قَظْ
7 letters that elevate (الإستِعلَاء)

Mnemonics for the rule of **continuation of air**:
فَحَثَّهُ شَخْصٌ سَكَتْ
10 whispering letters (الهَمس)

Mnemonics for the rule for the **strength of sound**:
أَجِد قَطْ بَكَت
8 strong letters (الشِّدَّة)

Mnemonics for the rule of **vibration**:
قُطْبُ جَدْ
5 letters of vibration (القَلقَلَة)

Mnemonics for the rule for the **moderation of sound**:
لِنْ عُمَر
5 moderate letters (التَّوسُّط)

Divisions of Madd- Expansion Bonus

A summary of *Natural Medd* scenarios:

المَدُّ البَدَل	المَدُّ الطَّبِيعِي	المَدُّ العِوَض	المَدُّ الصِلَة الصُغرَى
Badl occurs when Hamza precedes Madd (ءَامَنُوا) (ءَاخِر) (إِيمَان) (أُوتُوا)	Natural Medd occurring in the independent letters found in the phrase: (حَيٌّ طُهر). See Unit 3, lesson 3	The Alif that is pronounced upon stopping. عَظِيمًا	Occurs with the pronoun (هُ). It is a Medd for connecting. (See Unit 3, lesson 4.) قَالَ لَهُ صَاحِبُهُ
Each Original Madd is observed for two vowel beats.			

A summary of *Derived Medd* scenarios:

Medd due to Sukoon	Medd due to Hamzah
المَدُّ اللّازِمُ الكَلِمِي المَدُّ اللّازِمُ الحَرفِي المَدُّ العَارِض لِلسُّكُون المَدُّ اللِّين	المَدُّ المُنفَصِل المَدُّ المُتَّصِل المَدُّ الصِلَة الكُبْرَى

Note: When Sukoon or Hamza (ء) follows Original Medd in a word, Medd is increased beyond the original two counts.

FACT:
Sukoon and Hamza (ء) are causes for Medd.

Noon Qutni - Explanation Bonus

In Quran recitation, there is a rule called Noon-Qutni that addresses the case when two Sukoons meet. Noon-Qutni is reciting a Noon with a Kasrah when a word **ending** with Tanween comes before a word that begins with Hamza al-Wasl. Since there are two vowels for Tanween, pronounce the first vowel, and the second will be read as Noon (نِ) with Kasrah.

وَٱلۡوَزۡنُ يَوۡمَئِذٍ ٱلۡحَقُّۚ فَمَن ثَقُلَتۡ مَوَٰزِينُهُۥ فَأُوْلَٰٓئِكَ هُمُ ٱلۡمُفۡلِحُونَ

نِ

And the weighing on that day (Day of Resurrection) will be true. So as for those whose scale (of good deeds) will be heavy, they will be the successful (by entering Paradise). 7:8

سَآءَ مَثَلًا ٱلۡقَوۡمُ ٱلَّذِينَ كَذَّبُواْ بِـَٔايَٰتِنَا وَأَنفُسَهُمۡ كَانُواْ يَظۡلِمُونَ

نِ

Evil is the likeness of the people who reject Our Ayat (proofs, evidence, and signs, etc.) and used to wrong their own selves. 7:177

وَأَمَّا مَنۡ ءَامَنَ وَعَمِلَ صَٰلِحٗا فَلَهُۥ جَزَآءً ٱلۡحُسۡنَىٰۖ

نِ

But as for him who believes and works righteousness, he shall have the best reward, (Paradise)... 18:88

In conclusion, if you stop on a word with Noon Qutni, apply the rule for stopping on Tanween. However, if you continue your recitation, the Noon-Qutni is recited as described. Practice reading along and listening with the examples above until it becomes easy.

LEARNING QURAN SERIES

"PROVIDING QURAN & ARABIC LEARNING ONE STEP AT A TIME."

BY SADIYYA UMM JALEEL

Step 1 Fundamentals of reading & writing - Arabic Essentials, 15 lessons! *(Module 1)*

Step 2 Fluency in reading – Become an Effective Reader, 15 lessons! *(Module 2) Workbook Coach*

Step 3 Learning to understand the Quran by way of sight words – Grammar and Word Acquisition, Word Focus: Nouns! *(Module 3)*

Step 4 Learning to understand the Quran by way of sight words – Grammar and Word Acquisition, Word Focus: Verbs! *(Module 4)*

Step Up Reducing enunciation and recitation errors – Tajweed Assist! An Easy Guide to the Basics! *(Module B)*

Tajweed Assist
Improving Recitation
Module B

Tajweed Assist is a special edition of the core Learning Quran Series that summarizes the basics of Tajweed. It is simple and easy to understand and is a perfect guide for teachers and students, designed to improve recitation and reduce enunciation errors. It is ideal for English-speaking students, and includes illustrations created by a professional in the science of Tajweed. Fundamentals have been elucidated enjoyably and beneficially. Subjects included are Places of Speech Articulation, Letter Characteristics, The Elements of Lengthening, The Aspects of Merging, including Bonus Lessons, and more!

This module contains:

- Examples derived from the Quran.
- Appealing color images.
- Easy essential learning.
- Beneficial methods.
- Warm-up exercises.

سلسلة تعلم القرآن

Learning Quran Series